

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

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The Michigan Farmer,

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agriculture Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

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The Farm.

Reapers—Threshers—Advertising.

A great novelty in the way of harvesting has appeared upon White Pigeon Prairie this week. Mr. Wm. Armitage has in his fields a machine called Haines' Illinois Harvester, which runs before the horses, clips off the heads of grain about half the length of the straw and loads them into a wagon as it goes, thus saving all the labor of raking and binding and pitching sheaves. As fast as one wagon is filled it carries away the heads to be stacked, and another takes its place at the machine. This Harvester cuts a swath ten feet wide, and claims to be capable of reaping forty acres in a day. It makes a clean sweep of the grain as it goes, drawing the heads by bushels upon its broad platform and sending them in a continuous stream over the elevated revolving apron, from which they are poured into the wagon following by its side. It is propelled by four horses, and only one man is needed to manage or guide it. This he does entirely by means of a crank and wheel, after the manner of steering a vessel with a rudder, standing behind the horses which are worked four abreast, with the long armed reel sweeping down the grain, the broad platform, the rattling cutters and revolving apron, elevated over the accompanying wagon, all in front of them. It is a matter of curiosity to behold, and attracts many visitors to the fields.

There is a great deal of speculation as to whether the grain will cure well, cut and stack in this way. Many think it will, while others prophesy that Mr. Armitage is putting up his wheat to mould and mildew and rot. We hope to hear the result of this experiment at threshing time. It is very evident that to work this machine advantageously, the ground should be level and clean, the wheat fully ripe and standing up well. It hence the rapidity of the transactions. A

would be a troublesome thing to manage among hummocks and hollows and lodged grain.

There are reapers of various patterns in use all over the prairie, as well as in the wheat fields on the openings where the stumps have all been removed. Several McCormick's are to be seen, but they do not appear to be favorites on account of the heavy side draft which wears too much upon the team.

Messrs. Reilly and Elliot, who advertise in the FARMER, have quite a number in the field. They appear to skim over the ground very lightly, cutting a close, even swath, and leaving the grain in even, good condition for binding. This firm were rather late in getting their machine before the public by way of advertising, for this season, but, nevertheless, have sold upwards of one hundred and fifty already. The Buckeye reaper, manufactured by some firm in Constantine, seems also to give good satisfaction where it is used. Each patent has its friends.

The reapers are preparing the way for the threshers which are to follow on soon, it may be well to say a word of them in this connection. And first, a hint as to the benefits of advertising. Not very long ago a person professing to be a business man, said in our office, "What is the use of advertising? It is just so much money thrown away, for nobody ever reads an advertisement."—

Now I can safely say that of the hundreds whom I have seen examining the FARMER for the first time in their lives during the past month, full one-fifth of them turn to the advertisements first, and often read several of them through before looking at anything else. I have noticed it more particularly in reference to Cox and Roberts' Patent Thresher on our last page. That seems to take the eyes of all, and to hold them with as much fascination as if it were an illustrated page of Leslie. Probably the near approach of the threshing season has something to do with exciting this interest. But let no one imagine that advertisements are not read; and so far from throwing money away, they are the very channels through which money flows into the advertiser's pocket. One of the gentlemen of the above firm made this admission to-day.—

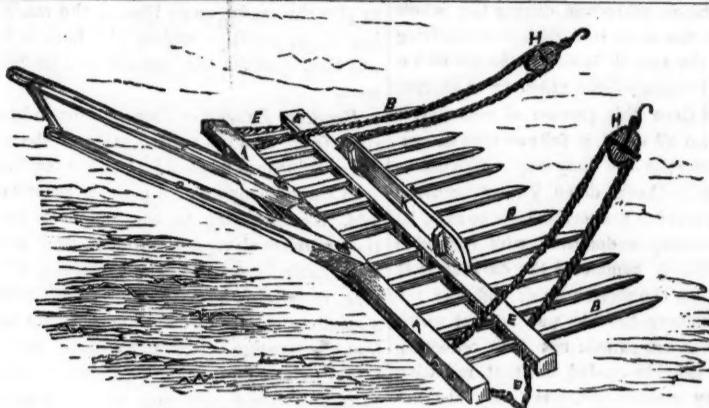
Being within eight or ten miles of their place of business, I made it my way to give them a call, and was amply repaid for so doing by being shown over their extensive establishment. A better description of their implements and machinery than I am able to give will be found in their advertisement. Energy and enterprise seem to characterize their efforts for the mutual benefit of themselves and the farming community. Besides horse powers, threshers, &c., plows, cultivators and other farming implements are made in great numbers, and meet with ready sale. They have orders and inquiries from the north-eastern part of the State from persons who say—"Having seen your advertisement in the FARMER;" and thus they, at least, are convinced of the benefits of advertising

The Ohio Wool Clip.

The Ohio Farmer makes the following remarks on the wool clip of that State. It may be well to note that in some of the counties named, where such high prices have been obtained, the fleeces, have either been Silesian or Saxon, or a very high grade of these varieties of the Merino:

The Columbian wool clip sold at about the same price as last year. It brought over \$200,000 into the county. In Geauga, the average was from two to three cents higher than last year's prices, and the same is true of Portage. In Harrison county, the Sentinel says, the purchases last week amounted to over 200,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 48 to 55 cents. The total clip of the county, amounting to half a million pounds, is nearly all sold, at an average of about 50 cents, giving to the county a quarter of a million of dollars. In Licking county, the Newark American says: "The transactions in wool have been very heavy during the past week, and the clip of the county has nearly all been sold, though not yet sent forward. There was anxiety to sell, and anxiety to buy, and

the wheat fully ripe and standing up well. It hence the rapidity of the transactions. A



Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two small bolts from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.

2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the hay.

4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he could follow without stopping.

5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost motion.

6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and loosens them.

7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.

8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing, or pulling—can be learned by the dullest hand, so as to become expert in twice crossing the field.

DESCRIPTION.

A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2½ inches square, and 9 feet long, each, knotted through the slide and head.

B. 1½ in. square, and 26½ in. long, framed into it.

C. Ash handles, 1½ by 8 in. and 1½ by 2½ in., 3 ft. 8 in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (2½ feet from the ground line when the slide is against the head,) and bolted to the head by two ½ in. bolts, 6 in. long, which pass through flat braces ½ by ½ in. iron, 18 in. long, and screwed up with nuts.

D. The slide, or stripper, is of light wood, consisting of a batten above and below the teeth, ½ by ½ in., with six blocks between, 8½ in. thicker than teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2½ in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by ½ in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two ½ in. oak studs.

E. Two small chains, with welded links ½ in. long, of ½ in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends,

few growers, with large and fine clips, who are able to hold on, and think they can profit by so doing, have not sold. The crop is larger than it was last year, and the prices nearly the same—they have ranged from 40 to 50 cents. A few choice samples have been bought about 50 cents, but the instances are not very common. On the whole, we suspect the wool crop of the county has brought more money than it did last year." Medina has sold her wool at prices fully up to last year's, and Summit at an advance. On the whole, the wool clip of 1860 is a larger average per pound. Many flocks have averaged at least half a pound per fleece more than ever before. Many flocks yielded four to five and a half lbs. to the fleece. There will be excellent care taken of flocks during the summer and winter, and many of them will be enlarged, with a certainty of good prices next spring. Ohio and Michigan will generally control prices.

How to get Early Wheat.

W. E. Autry, of Campbell county, Ky., says he selected from his growing wheat the earliest and largest heads, sowed this seed separately, and the produce the next harvest was "three weeks earlier than any other wheat of the same kind sown at the same time." He thinks by continuing this process he shall be able to get a very early variety. He is of opinion that seed wheat should be brought from the North rather than the South—thus differing with another writer on this subject.

In opposition to this a correspondent of the Philadelphia Farmer and Gardener says:—"It is the opinion of many intelligent and observant wheat growers, that if they could get the grain to ripen from five to ten days earlier, the midge would do it little, if any harm. It is owing to its early ripening, that the Mediterranean wheat is so much less liable to injury from the midge than better, but later varieties. The experience which has been had in bringing seed wheat from the south, so far as I have seen and heard, is very encouraging. Its early ripening is not ow-

ing to any inherent quality in the variety, but rather to the fact that all wheat ripens earlier at the south; and when it is brought north, it retains this quality for several years, or rather, it has a tendency to ripen at the same period as it did at the south. The only danger to be apprehended is, that it may not be quite as hardy, and the severe winters at the north might be more likely to injure it. But I have not heard of any complaints on this point.—It is true corn brought from the south ripens later. But corn does not ripen as early in the south as at the north, while wheat ripens much earlier. So that if the seed retains a tendency to ripen at the same time as it did where grown, the corn when planted at the north should ripen later than the same variety grown here, while the wheat should ripen earlier."

Wool at the East.

We have not much to say about wool in this State at present. All the wool growers have got rid of their clips, at least all the wise ones have, and the flocks are turned out, and sent to grass for the season. Wool packers are busy sending forward their purchases, and the eastern market therefore is almost without movement.

Meanwhile it would seem as though the eastern press was beginning to open its eyes, and to demonstrate that wool had been sold entirely too high. This is not certain. The prices given here are borne out by the wool markets all over the world, the question is not about the prices paid being too high, but whether for the next twelve months, the manufacturing interests will sustain the prices which have been paid. That is a question of experience and we do not believe theorizing upon it will do any good.—We believe that the full crops which are now being reaped and harvested throughout the North west will aid materially to stimulate wool manufacturers as well as all other business, and hence the prospects are favorable. The very fact that high rates have been paid in the wool markets of England, where the manufacturers unquestionably control the

prices of the raw material, seems to indicate that an active fall demand for goods is looked upon as certain. Hence we need not spend time in croaking over the destiny of the wool buyers. They have done a good service to our State by paying good prices. We feel happy over it. Let us hope that the buyers may be encouraged by good sales, and that they will come back next year and pay us still better rates.

The New York *Economist* seems to be somewhat discouraged, but we hope it will take a more cheerful view of things. We feel happy here at the west, and hope to see our eastern friends with smiling faces also.—In noticing the results of the sales of the wool-clip, the *Economist* observes:

"One of the greatest anomalies in commerce at the present time is the high price at which wool is selling. The production throughout the world was never so large as now, and yet prices are extraordinarily high. The imports of Foreign and Colonial wool into Great Britain since Jan. 1st have been immensely in advance of any previous corresponding period, and yet the London wool sales of June closed at even the excessive prices of last March,—a fact at which the most experienced in the trade were literally amazed. In the United States a similar condition of things is experienced. In California the growth of wool has recently received a great impetus, and throughout the Western States, and especially in Ohio, its culture has attracted much more general attention; so that the clip of this year has largely exceeded that of any previous season.—This had produced an expectation that prices would this year show much greater ease than last, and many have anticipated a decline of five cents per pound. The season, however, has opened with a complete refutation of these expectations.

"Eastern manufacturers have rushed to the wool markets of the West, and are asked fully last year's prices, and, if reports are to be believed, in some cases 3 to 5¢ per pound advance on the quotations of June, 1859. What is most strange, they are actually paying these extraordinary rates. To us it appears that the high prices are to a large extent induced by this very eagerness among the manufacturers to buy early from first hands. Much better would it be for the buyer, were the trade allowed to take a steadier and more gradual course, as he would then escape the enhanced prices induced by a rush of purchasers. It is certain that there is no real want of wool among the manufacturers at all proportionate to the excitement and the enormous orders given at the western markets.—There has been during the last twelve months a moderate increase in the production of domestic woolens; but we very much question whether it has been at all proportioned to the increased growth of wool; and if so it must be long become apparent that wool buyers have been more excited than prudent. We should not be at all surprised to find in the course of a few weeks a reaction setting in, and the prices of domestic wools ruling lower than for several months past."

A good proverb is that which advises us "not to cry before we are hurt," and it is one which if the *Economist* would follow, it would probably do more service to its friends than by crying "peccavi," at this early day. Let the wool buyers get their purchases forward, and sorted out ready for sale or use, and let us bide the result with courage. It is yet too early to say what the result will be. We note that Walter Brown in his circular takes a more hopeful view of things. He says of the recent purchase of the wool clip:

"Since my circular of June 1, there has been a remarkable activity in the wool districts throughout the country, and the attention of manufacturers has been turned almost entirely in that direction. The unusual abundance of money in all the eastern cities, and in the New England towns, has induced even the smaller manufacturers, who have not before purchased in the country, to invest their available means in the new wool. This lively competition has naturally caused an advance of several cents per pound on the opening rates, until, from the accounts we receive from various sections, it is evident that the clip is being taken at very nearly, if not quite, last year's rate. Should the money market continue as easy as there is reason to believe it will, I see no reason why domestic wools may not bring quite as much as was realized for them during last season. Our market has been quiet for want of stock, but any lots of desirable pulled or old fleece wools which have been offered have been readily taken, and the market is now bare of domestic wool, excepting the few lots of new fleeces just arriving."

The Temperature of the Soil.

FROM MOSELEY'S ASTRO-THEOLOGY.

"It is not only by the properties in respect to heat of the ocean, or by those in respect to heat and vapor of the atmosphere, by marine currents, by the winds, by rains, and by the dew, that the processes of vegetation are influenced, and the geographical distribution of plants modified; another vivifying element not less important in its agency is the native temperature of the soil. There is a heat proper to the mass of the earth, increasing from a short distance beneath its surface downwards at the rate of about 1 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer for every 15 yards. This central heat becomes sensible in excavations reaching anywhere beyond a certain depth, and in deep mines it is oppressive. It is a constant heat. It does not by the slightest appreciable quantity vary from year to year, or season to season. Observations were made in 1671, by Cassini, on the temperature of the air in certain closed cellars beneath the Observatory of Paris; they were repeated in 1730 by La Hire, and during the last 45 years thermometrical apparatus of great sensibility have been fixed in these cellars and constantly observed; the temperature thus observed through a period of 175 years has never varied by more than one quarter of a degree from 11.82 deg. of the Centigrade thermometer, or 53.37 deg. of the thermometer of Fahrenheit. There is, however, a temperature proper to the surface soil which is influenced at once by this constant subterranean heat, and by the superficial absorption and radiation of solar heat. This is a variable temperature. It extends in different localities to different depths, varying from 40 to 60 or 80 feet on the continent of Europe, but being bounded in tropical regions at the depth of a single foot. If a sheet be imagined to pass through all those points beneath the earth's surface, to which the surface heat is propagated, and to which, therefore, a variable temperature extends, it will cover that imaginary surface called 'the surface of invariable temperature.' Theory and experiment agree in indicating the temperature of any point in this surface of invariable temperature to be the mean temperature of that point in the earth's surface which is immediately above it. It is not a regular or even surface, but one having elevations and depressions dependent partly upon corresponding elevations and depressions of the earth's surface, and partly upon irregularities in the strata which constitute the earth's crust. Whilst beneath this surface there reigns an invariable temperature, a constant change is taking place above it, and that of a very remarkable kind.—From experiments made at Edinburgh, Zurich, and Strasburg, it appears that, during the winter months, January, February, and March, the temperature increases uniformly as we descend from the earth's surface to the surface of invariable temperature; that in the months of April and May there comes with the spring, a sudden and markable elevation of the temperature, extending to a depth of about two feet into the soil, but continually diminishing to that depth; whilst beneath it, the earth retains the temperature of the two preceding months, continually increasing as we further descend, so that there is a depth (and a surface) of minimum temperature, situated between the surface of the earth and the surface of invariable temperature.

"As the year advances this surface of minimum temperature sinks continually deeper and deeper, until in the month of August it reaches the surface of invariable temperature and identifies itself with it. In this month, however, the mean temperature of the surface has begun to diminish, and beneath the surface it is reduced, at different depths, more nearly to a state of uniformity, which state it actually attains in September to the depth of 10 or 20 feet. It is in the month of October and November that this uniformity changes into an increasing temperature. And the temperature which in the preceding months had increased from the depth of 15 to 20 feet to the surface of invariable temperature, now becomes throughout that space uniform. Although the temperatures of the atmosphere and the soil are dependent for their variations on the same causes, yet in their amounts they are essentially different. During the day the temperature of the soil is much higher than that of the air. At Paris, the temperature of the soil is not unfrequently 112 deg. F.; and in the summer of 1824, it attained 149 deg. F. At night it is sometimes from 14 to 18 deg. below it. The relations by which these changes in the temperature of the soil are connected with the atmospheric causes and the solar radiation it is not easy to trace; who can, however, doubt that when in the month of March and April the temperature of the

soil so suddenly and so rapidly ascends, it is to meet the first efforts of vegetation—the bursting of the germ, and putting forth of the bud and blossoms. The black color of the earth, favorable as it is to the absorption of heat, is one of the causes which contribute to give to the soil a temperature higher than that of the air above it. Were some limit not, indeed, placed to the operation of this cause, the moisture of the soil might everywhere be transferred to the atmosphere. That limit is found in the fact, that although black be the color most favorable to the absorption of heat, it is also that most favorable to its radiation. Since, moreover, during the whole day, whilst the earth is in the act of receiving heat from the sun, it is also in the act of radiating it, in some degree unknown to us, into space; and since this process of radiation is going on also all night, it follows that the radiating properties of a body may have a greater influence to keep down its temperature than its absorbing properties have to raise it; and thus we may understand why vegetable mould, which is commonly the darkest, is at the same time the most humid; and why the gardener whitewashes the wall against which his fruit trees are nailed: not that reflecting the heat it may be cooled, but that, radiating it ill, it may remain hot. We may also understand why regions of sand are parched with heat, and why the Almighty in his wisdom and goodness has given to the animals of cold regions a white covering, and one of a darker color to those within the tropics; man himself being, in this respect, an obvious example. Thus, too, that is no visionary analogy which the covering of animals presents in arctic regions to the covering of the earth's surface. In winter a white mantle of snow is thrown down upon it, for the same reason that the bodies of animals are then enveloped in thick, white furs. When summer comes, under the form of a single day of from five to six months' duration, and the clothing of animals is made thinner and lighter, the surface color of the earth is also changed, and its snowy covering is withdrawn."

What Money Shall we Take?

The above is a question of no small moment to the farming community, and it is gratifying to see the question agitated, what money shall we take. Almost all the money brought into this State for circulation is paid to the farmers for their grain, meat, wool, &c. As these articles are sent east for a market, it is fair to suppose that eastern funds would be sent here to buy them, but what is the fact?

Nearly or quite the circulation of this State is composed of Illinois and Wisconsin money. Though this currency may be entirely safe so far as the breaking of the banks is concerned, still, it cannot be used in the east where our produce goes, without a discount of two per cent. Now what is the cause of this? The *modus operandi* is plain enough. Take the drovers for instance. They take a drove east, and might bring back eastern funds, but instead of tair they bring a draft and sell it to the broker at a premium and take western funds to pay farmers for their stock. This money soon finds its way to the merchant who goes to the broker and pays two per cent. for a draft on New York to pay for his goods. Of course this loss is charged on the goods he sells, and the purchasers have to pay it. An intelligent merchant in Adrian told me that his house paid eight hundred dollars per year for exchange, but they could not help themselves so long as the farmers would take western money for their produce.

Eight hundred dollars paid by one House, in one city, in the State! what a vast sum is paid in the aggregate by the entire State in the mere matter of exchange! By whom is this enormous sum paid? Why of course by the consumers of eastern wares and fabrics, which by an overwhelming majority means the farmers. The cause, then, in my judgment, is the willingness of farmers to be shaved, for if they would refuse to take anything but eastern funds or gold, for their produce, this tremendous drain would be almost entirely stopped.

The movement, which, thanks to the MICHIGAN FARMER, was commenced this spring in regard to the subject, is in the right direction. All who demanded eastern money for their wool, got it; some who did not take the papers, got western money, and when they wanted to go east visiting or use their money there, had to pay two per cent. which, in some cases amounted to enough to pay for the FARMER all their lifetime. I wish some abler pen than mine would take up this subject and present it to the people in its proper light. I have some other thoughts on this subject which I may send at some future time.

Meanwhile, let us all take hold and increase the MICHIGAN FARMER in circulation and in-

terest which is doing so much to benefit the farmers of Michigan.

Fairfield July 2d, 1860.

OBSERVER.

Laminitis, or Fever in Feet of Horses.

BY DR. DADD, IN STOCK JOURNAL.

The term laminitis signifies inflammation of the laminated structure of a horse's foot; this structure consists of "leaves" or lamellae, of highly organized—vascular—membranous tissue which completely envelops the coffin bone. As we have no analogous disease in the plantan system of man, I propose, first, to give the reader some idea of the mechanism of the sensitive laminae of a horse's foot and then consider the disease and its treatment.

Sensitive Laminae.—These appear to be derived from, or are a continuation of the coronary substance located just above the hoof; each lamina consists of a plait, or prominent fold, corresponding to the leaf of a book; they number about six hundred, and are a remarkable illustration of the economy of nature, in creating an extensive surface, within a small space; for on measurement, the laminated structure of the coffin bone and in internal surface of the hoof, present a surface of about four square feet; thus a horse at rest is actually standing on sixteen square feet of surface.

These laminae have two borders, one attached to the coffin bone, by means of the periosteum (covering common to all bones) and its substratum; the others are inseparably (during life) attached to the insensible, or horny laminae, on the inner side of the hoof, and are termed "insensible" laminae, so that they may be distinguished from those covering the coffin bone, which are really very sensitive.

The insensible laminae are composed of two planes of fibres, one runs parallel to the axis of the hoof and the other intersects the same; they are united to the sensitive or sensible laminae, so as to form a complete union, and in the healthy condition of the foot, are soft and yielding, but, when disease of the chronic type obtains, or when the hoof is separated from the foot and is exposed to the atmosphere, they become dry and rigid.

The laminae, as well as the sensitive sole and frog, are very highly organized, hence, in the acute disease of the foot, known as laminitis, the animals suffer much from intense pain.

The Disease.—Laminitis, known as fever or inflammation in the feet, does not differ in its pathology from inflammation of any other part of the system; for when an irritant is applied to any part of the sensitive system of either the body, or the feet, the current of blood through its vessels is at first quickened and the vessels increase in calibre until *stasis* takes place; then, the red globules which at first occupied the centre of the blood vessels, and were readily distinguishable from one another (as seen under the microscope), soon fill the vessels, become closely aggregated so as to form apparently a homogeneous mass, in which the individual globules can no longer be distinguished.—This brief description comprises about all we know of the mechanism of inflammation; in plain language, we first observe an afflux of blood, from this arises swelling, heat, and pain, and now, in the language of the new school, we have a loss of equilibrium in the circulation.

The feet are then much warmer than other parts of the body—they are said to be feverish and should they be sponged with water, evaporation takes place very rapidly. The patient is tortured with lancinating and persistent pain, and endeavors to throw the weight of his body, as much as possible, on the hind extremities, so as to relieve the affected parts.

On making a casual examination of the affected feet, we find some tumefaction in the coronary—just above the hoof, which shows very conclusively that the parts are congested.

My text being laminitis, I shall not trouble the reader with the usual amount of speculation regarding its results, known to our profession as *founder*, *ruin*, or *altered structure*, but will proceed, in a brief manner, to point out the treatment of the malady.

Treatment of Laminitis.—The feet should be sponged very frequently during the day with cold water, to which may be added a small quantity of hydrochlorate of ammonia, pulverized. The medicine to be given internally consists of half an ounce of powdered nitre; this quantity may be stirred into a bran mash night and morning, for a few days. This simple treatment will, in a great majority of cases, suffice to aid nature in curing the disease.

Butter Packing.

Last week we referred to the necessity, that existed for more care in the making and packing of butter for the eastern market.—We quote the directions given by another New York dealer.

The greatest care, he says, should be taken to free the butter entirely from milk, by working it and washing it after churning at a temperature so low as to prevent it from losing its granular character and becoming greasy. The character of the product depends in a great measure on the temperature of churning and working which should be between sixty and seventy degrees Fahr. If free from milk, eight ounces of Ashton salt is sufficient for ten pounds. Western salt should never be used, as it injures the flavor. While packing, the contents of the firkin should be kept from the air by being covered with saturated brine. No undissolved salt should be put in the bottom of the firkin.

Goshen butter is reputed best, though much is put up in imitation of it, and sold at the same price. Great care should be taken to have the firkins neat and clean. They should be of white oak, with hickory hoops, and should hold about eighty pounds. Wood excludes air better than stone, and consequently keeps butter better. Tubs are better than pots.

Western butter comes in coarse ugly packages; even flour and pork barrels are sometimes used. Much of it must be worked over and repacked here before it will sell. It generally contains a good deal of milk, and if not worked soon becomes rancid. Improper packing, in kegs too large and solid on the outside, makes at least three cents a pound difference. Whatever the size of the firkin, it must be perfectly tight and quite full of butter, so that when opened, the brine, though present, will not be found on top.

Until the middle of May, dairymen should pack in quarter firkins or tubs, with white oak covers, and send to market as fresh butter. From this time until the fall frost there is but a little change in color and flavor with the same dairy, and it may be packed in whole firkins, and kept in a cool place. The fall butter should also be packed separately in tubs.

To prepare new butter boxes for use in the shortest time, dissolve common, or bicarbonate of soda in boiling water, as much as the water will dissolve, and water enough to fill the boxes; about a pound of soda will be required to be put into a thirty-two pound box, and the water should be poured upon it. Let it stand over night, and the box may be safely used next day. This mode is cheap and expeditious, and if adopted, would often save great losses. Potash has a like effect.

Characteristics of a Good Rose.

1st. Form.—The petals should be smooth at the edges, and the outer row should overlap each other, so as to form a circle. The next row shall be rather shorter again, and so on to the centre. This arrangement should be the same whether the variety turns the petals a little back, or takes the cup form, the whole flower should have a globular appearance.—Each petal should be stout, because thick petals give the color more density.

2d. Calyx or green outer cup.—This part of the flower should be stout and just open enough to allow the first row of petals to expand, yet strong enough to bear the petals up in the round form. In Moss Roses the edges of the calyx form the moss, which should be abundant, and of a clear green color.

3d. Color.—Self colored varieties should have the color, whatever it may be, distinct and clear. If the flower is of a striped character the stripe should be well defined.—Many good kinds of roses have the lower part of the petal shaded. Whenever this is the case the shading should terminate at the same line on every petal.

4th. Size.—A large Rose with every other good characteristic will certainly be preferred to a small one; therefore, a large, bold, well-formed flower is decidedly superior to a tiny bloom, however good it may be.

5th. Habit.—This refers to the stem of the flower, the foliage, and the form of the bush or tree. The stem that bears the flower should be strong enough to bear the flower with its face upwards. The foliage should be glossy, and of a bright green, moderate in size, and of a pleasing form. The tree should be bushy and not too much crowded with branches.

6th. Scent.—This is one of the best characteristics of this beautiful flower, and is an indispensable one. I may venture to say that there is no flower whose fragrance is so pleasant as the Rose.

Such are the characteristics of a good Rose, let every grower bear them in mind, and choose such varieties, and grow those only that have them in the highest degree.

MICHIGAN STOCK REGISTER.

SHORTHORNS.

Numbers with an "e" following them refer to the English Herdbook—all others refer to the American Herdbook, unless otherwise noted.

No. 134—MATILDA. Light roan heifer. Calved May 4, 1859. Bred and owned by S. W. Palmer of Norwell, Jackson county, Mich.

Sire, a white bull bred by A. Eoot, Lake county Indiana, by Omer Pasha 772, out of Josephine, by Memnon 698, she by Cleveland 38, out of Lady. (See Vol. III. Am. Herd Book, p. 468.)

Dam, Lady White Jacket, by Young Nelson, by Regent 2115.

1 g. dam, White Jacket, by Young Nero 2483.

2 g. dam — by Marmion 100.

3 g. dam — by Nero 111 (4556.)

4 g. dam — by Nelson 1814, imported by Cox & Bullock in 1828.

5 g. dam — by Comet 1838 of same importation.

6 g. dam — a cow from the Shorthorn herd of Cadwallader Colden.

[Mr. Palmer writes of Lady White Jacket, that in June of 1859, she gave 60 pounds of milk per day, and during the month of June, 1860, she was doing equally well.]

Thoroughbred Stock for the North—English Sales of Great Stallions.

Censor, the able correspondent of Wilke's Spirit, states that a gentleman not a hundred miles from Boston, is importing a mare that is in foal to King Tom, which he says "combines in herself the best blood upon earth, that, namely, of Melbourne, Voltaire, and Rowton—three extraordinarily good horses in their day. She is niece of Virago, who was the best animal we had seen in England for twenty years—perhaps the best we ever saw."

Of King Tom, who is by Harkaway out of Pocahontas, by Glencoe, the same authority remarks: "He is certain to be at the head of our list of stallions within two years; he is possessed of size, power, and action. He ran second for the Derby after having his head tied up for three nights and four days within a few hours only of his running for it; and he had in his trial beaten two good old horses at even weights. He may fairly be said to have lost the Derby by an accident. At exercise, he was knocked nearly down by a horse overpowering the boy who was on him, and hitting his majesty on the near hind leg. Cooling applications followed, a gentle blister, and the veterinary surgeon gave him permission to start for the Derby in these words: 'It will not kill him to run, but he has no chance.' He ran and was second; the winner of the Two Thousand being third."

The whole of the breeding stock of Lord Londesborough, recently deceased, has been sold, and amongst them were some of the best, if not the very best, stallions and mares in England. We quote the prices:

"There was no end of a crowd, no end of food given away, and no end of prices paid for brood mares. \$5,800 were given for Ellerdale, the dam of Ellington, winner of the Derby, and now at Willesden Paddocks, and \$6,400 were given for his sister Gildemirle, who ran a dead heat with Governess for The Oaks of 1858. The last mentioned mare was bought to go to Australia; so you will perceive that a fine market is now open for the breeders of really first-rate blood-stock. When the stallions came out to be sold, the squeezing to have a look at them was almost unbearable. 'Umbrellas down' was the cry, and in the pouring rain, down they went.—Stockwell, own brother to Rataplan, by The Baron, out of Pocahontas by Glencoe, a big chestnut of 16 hands and 2 inches, then stood before the people. He is a fine tempered horse, and so are all the produce of that famous mare, and was sold in about two minutes to a wealthy English esquire. The first offer for him was \$10,000, and they went on in rapid succession to \$23,625, at which figure he was knocked down; he will be located next year at Rawcliffe Paddocks, near York, by the side of Newminster and Leamington. Then came West Australian, who won the three great races of one year, Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger. He is far more handsome than Stockwell, but has not the prestige of Pocahontas' name attached to his pedigree; he fetched \$15,750, and goes to the Count de Morny's (Louis Napoleon's?) stud at Chantilly. The third stallion was Warlock, a remarkably neat and strong horse, but not quite big enough; he realized only \$3,255, although he is a winner of the St. Leger, and once beat old Fisherman in the mud. The entire stud was sold for upwards of twenty-one thousand pounds \$10,500."

Is the Nightingale a Myth?

MR. JOHNSTONE—Who ever saw a nightingale? Who ever heard a nightingale. I have ever been a lover of birds; have habitually inquired and conversed about birds. I lived fifteen years in Massachusetts, thirty in Pennsylvania, six in Delaware, and so much of this present year in Michigan, and though I have perseveringly inquired, I have never yet found the individual who has heard or seen a nightingale. Have you, sir, or any of the numerous readers of the FARMER ever seen or heard of a nightingale? Can it be proved that the nightingale is not a mere myth?

D. SCOTT.

June 25, 1860.

The Garden & Orchard.

The Next Meeting of the American Pomological Society.

The circular of the President and Secretary of this society is again before the public, calling a meeting at Philadelphia, on the 11th of September next, to be continued several days.

With the growth and development of the fruit interests of our State, the recurrence of a session of this society can hardly fail to be a matter of interest to us; and, with the hope that it may be a means of inducing either contributions of fruits, or information concerning them, from growers in this State, we extract the more important portion of the circular:

"The various State Committees of this Society are expected to submit accurate and full reports of the condition and progress of fruit culture, within their limits, together with definite answers to each of the following questions. These reports, it is desirable, should be forwarded to the chairman of the General Fruit Committee, Hon. Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Mass., if possible, as early as the first of September, or to Thomas W. Field, Esq., Secretary, Brooklyn, New York.

"What six, twelve, and twenty varieties of the apple are best adapted to an orchard of one hundred trees, for family use, and how many of each sort should it contain? What varieties, and how many of each, are best for an orchard of one hundred trees, designed to bear fruit for the market?

"What six and twelve varieties of the pear are best for family use on the pear stock?—What varieties on the Quince stock? What varieties, and how many of each, are best adapted to a pear orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

"What are the six and twelve best varieties of the peach? What are the best varieties, and how many of each, are best adapted to a peach orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

"Answers to these questions should be made from reliable experience, and with reference to the proximity or remoteness of the market.

"Held, as this convention will be, in a city easily accessible from all parts of the country, it is anticipated that the coming session will be one of the most useful the society has ever held. Societies, therefore, in every State and Territory of the Union, and the Provinces of British America, are requested to send such numbers of delegates as they may choose to elect. Fruit growers, Nurserymen, and all others interested in the art of Pomology, are invited to be present—to become members, and to take part in the deliberations of the convention.

"In order to increase as much as possible the interest of the occasion, members and delegates are requested to forward for exhibition as large collections of fruit as practicable, including specimens of all the rare and valuable varieties grown in their respective districts, and esteemed worthy of notice; also, papers descriptive of their mode of cultivation, of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation, of remedies for the same, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the meeting. Each contributor is requested to make out a complete list of his contributions, and present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable after its organization.

"Societies will please transmit to the secretary, at an early day, a list of the delegates they have appointed.

"Gentlemen desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will publish them with the transactions of the society. Life membership, twenty dollars; biennial two dollars.

"Packages of fruit may be addressed to Thomas P. James, 630 Market Street, Philadelphia. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres't.

* Boston, Mass.

THOMAS W. FIELD, Secretary,

Brooklyn, New York."

The remark is sometimes made, that this society is too much *eastern* to be of much use to us at the west. This charge is probably not without foundation; and yet, it should not be forgotten that it has become so through the neglect of the west to represent itself at its meetings; the remedy for which lies with ourselves. Let western men and western fruits, be properly represented at its session, and the objection will doubtless disappear at once. The northwest teams with new or local fruits, which have sprung up here, and are, consequently, "at home" among us; many of which seem destined to take leading positions as orchard and market fruits; these are yet, to a great extent, unknown to eastern growers, and their value

unappreciated there, from our neglect to present them at such exhibitions as the one now contemplated.

The writer will be happy to take charge of any seedling or local fruits of merit, and forward them for exhibition. They should, in all cases, be accompanied with a full and concise history of their origin, with season of ripening, habit of the tree, &c. Packages of specimens may be sent, (charges paid,) to the *MICHIGAN FARMER*, at Detroit.

T. T. LYON.
Plymouth, July 9th, 1860.

A New Mode of Propagating.

In the London *Gardener's Chronicle* of May 12, W. Preston of Hackwood Park says:

Some seven or eight years ago, I sent you some little plants grown in nutshells, of which you gave a wood cut representation in your columns. I now beg to inform you that I have discovered a means by which I am enabled to strike and grow an almost incalculable number of plants in a very small space, without an atom of soil of any kind. I herewith send you a few bedding plants as an illustration. Not only may plants of this description be struck and grown, but Roses of all kinds, from the hard-wooded crested Moss to the most delicate China; and not only may they be grown as isolated plants, but by dozens in bundles, so that Roses may now be propagated annually and bedded-out like Scarlet Geraniums, Lantanas, &c. I also inclose a bundle of Roses, which you perceive are making roots, and will be ready to send out with the usual stock of plants. But my system is not confined to this tribe, for I am prepared to show that Apples, Pears, Plums, indeed any deciduous plants whatever, can be propagated by cuttings in the same manner, namely, without soil. Nor has the age of cuttings any thing hardly to do with the process, for all kinds will strike and grow, almost at any age, at least from one to ten year's old wood.

I am not aware that this mode of propagation has ever been made known by any other person, so that, if you think it worthy of notice, you will do me a favor if you will give it publication. I also further beg to state, that my striking apparatus is simple, portable and my own invention; and I need not explain to you that it is on strictly scientific principles, founded on the organic structure of plants. After the cuttings are probably struck, a little moss is tied round them; they will keep for a month in that state."

In response to this, John Watson of Rochester, N. Y., writes to the *Gardener's Monthly* that he has been experimenting on propagation, and he has no doubt of the truth of the above. He says:

"I can now take hold of my cuttings—no matter of what description; green wood or grey wood, old or young, deciduous or evergreen, leaves on or leaves off, in bundles or any other way you choose to arrange them—and propagate them with a degree of certainty seldom or never before attained. Besides, all this can be done without a tithe of the labor and expense usually expended in such cases; my apparatus is portable or not, just as you please; it is simple and would be laughed at so I shall not expose it; it can be filled to repletion, and it may be extended, purse permitting, *ad infinitum*. I shall not enter more into detail, but may simply remark that my success rests entirely on two very simple matters, the first of which is to find out the very best medium for the development of the callus; and the second point is never to plant a cutting until the callus is fully formed; then you may "tie on a bit of moss," or, which is much better, plant out in sand or sandy soil, with bottom heat. I may further observe that by this mode we get rid of a great and growing evil, the "fungus of the cutting bench." It is equally obvious, that by keeping up a supply of calloused cuttings, ready to pop in as soon as the other are rooted, "an almost incalculable number" of plants may be struck, and grown in a "very small space." It will do away, in a great measure with some kinds of grafting and budding; and I feel confident that I can "put pear buds on quince cuttings, either in summer or in winter," and "put life and mettle i' their heels," with much more certainty than your correspondent ever dreamed of."

To this the editor adds:

"In one of our first numbers, the secret came out that there was no more difficulty in striking eyes of Native than of Foreign Grapes, provided, after they were cut ready for planting, they were suffered to lie mixed with damp moss for two weeks in a place secure from drying. Here they form a slight callosity, and when planted all grow. This hint we have reason to know has been extensively acted on, and thousands of dollars have

been made through the information thus given. The hint, also, given by other of our correspondents, about leaving cuttings of such things as Cotoneasters, Prunuses, &c., in dark cellars in dry moss, when they would push roots freely,—the accounts of striking in Sphagnum moss, and many other details of practice and observation, have all pointed conclusively to one great principle, namely, that "callus can be formed in any cutting before being put into the soil, and where that is effected, it can readily be made to root."

It is, in fact, now become well known to some—we may say many—of our most skillful propagators, that all cuttings can be made to callous, and then be made to grow. Apples, peaches, Cherries and plums, are now freely struck by several in our immediate vicinity from cuttings, and many kinds of trees once thought impossible to propagate in that way, are now raised so very freely.

In our own experiments, we have found a common preserving bottle excellent for calousing hard cuttings. A sponge is pushed tightly into the bottom of the bottle, and water poured on. Then all the water is drained out that will go out by inverting the bottle, and the cuttings placed loosely in. No cork is placed in the bottle, and evaporation takes place slowly and the cutting soon forms the desired callus.

The whole secret, in fact, is in allowing free access of air to all parts of the cutting, at the same time taking care that evaporation shall not be so excessive as to dry up the cutting."

The Tompkins County King Apple.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire, through your paper, whether the *King of Tompkins County Apple* sustains in this State the high reputation it has in New York in regard to its productive and long keeping qualities.

Respectfully &c., B. G. BUELL.
Little Prairie Ronde, Michigan.

Remarks.—The *Tompkins County King* has had but a short trial in this State, and probably fruited in but few localities. It has borne for a short time only in this region, (Plymouth and vicinity,) and promises to do as well as in its native state. It is one of the finest of growers, as well as one of the most beautiful of fruits. It appears, also, to be a very early bearer, and is beginning to be much sought after, to be planted for market purposes. There should be much caution exercised in procuring trees and scions of this variety, as in some cases within the writer's knowledge, the miserable *Pennock* is grown, and scions disseminated under this name.

As this variety is so little known in our State, it may be proper to remark, that the Ohio Pomological Society considers its success in that State, or at least, a portion of it, as problematical; and, also, that its success here is by no means a guarantee of a similar result in the prairie region of southwestern Michigan, which appears to possess a climate and soil intermediate between that of the timbered regions of eastern Michigan and the bleak prairies of northern Illinois and Iowa.

T. T. LYON.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Grafting the Wild Cherry.

Louis Bergman of Hamilton, Ohio, has been successful in grafting the *Early May* and *Yellow Spanish* upon wild cherry stocks.

Cherry Pits for Seed.

The stones of cherry, when intended for seed, should never be permitted to get dry. The cherries should be covered as soon as gathered from two to three inches of earth.

The Rebecca Grape.

A New York cultivator says the *Rebecca* "is the sweetest and richest of all grapes, it being a compound of honey and refined sugar, and no one will need more than a bunch or two of it at a time, before he will find his appetite fully satisfied." In every well kept garden it is indispensable, but is not adapted to vineyard culture.

Price of Grapes.

At Cincinnati grapes were sold last year at the rate of three dollars per bushel. Mr. Haseltine of Cincinnati, in a letter to the *Gardener's Monthly*, says the vintage of 1859, around Cincinnati, is estimated at 2,000 acres, which averaged 350 gallons of wine per acre, and which at the lowest estimate was worth an average price of \$1.00 per gallon.—The best vineyards however are estimated to have produced from six hundred to eight hundred gallons of wine per acre.

The Algers Potato.

This is the name of a new variety that has been awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1866 and the first premium at Berlin in 1858. It is stated to have the property of ripening in six weeks from planting, each tuber weighing from eight to twelve ounces, and so mealy that they fall to pieces when boiled. In Germany they are ready to dig by the end of June, and their yield is sixty fold. Who will be the first to bring them along?

The New English Strawberry.

At present is the *Wizard of the North*. The *Gardener's Monthly* contains a very handsome engraving, in which the leaves are very small, and fruit tremendous in size, almost small pumpkins. This strawberry is said to be the largest ever

grown. It was originated by John Robertson of Linlithgow, Scotland, in 1853; it fruited for the first time in 1855, and in 1857 a single plant was exhibited amongst others that had 70 berries, many of them being of mammoth size, the largest being 9½ inches in circumference. The flavor is slightly acid. Mr. Meehan does not think it will suit our climate.

The Lincoln Cherry.

Mr. F. R. Elliot of Cleveland, Ohio, has brought out this year the *Lincoln cherry*, named in honor of the presidential candidate. This new cherry was originated from seedlings grown by Professor Kirkland in 1849. This variety has been watched since that time and found to be a new sort worthy of propagation. The following is the description of it which we take from the *Ohio Farmer*:

"Tree of the sweet cherry class; spreading, vigorous habit; large, strong foliage; moderately productive; fruit large, oblong heart-shaped pointed; when fully ripe, of a liver red; when not perfectly ripe, the red is of two shades; surface rather broad, shallow, half round; opposite side flattened; stem one and a fourth to one and a half inches long; of medium size; set in a deep cavity; flesh almost firm; veined and marbled with shades of red; sprightly, sweet and pleasant; fully equal to *Elton*, but not equal to *Black Hawk* or *Brandt* in flavor; pit rather above medium, but not large for the corresponding size of the fruit; season from 1st to 10th of July, according as the weather is clear or warm, or the reverse. For market purposes, where the planter wants a cherry to pay, this promises to rank among the most valuable.

The Apiary.

Shape of Bee Hives, Again.

A hurry of business has prevented me from noticing earlier, the remarks of your very "candid" correspondent from Paw Paw, on a previous article of mine on the above subject. I have too much respect for the readers of any journal to whose columns I am in the habit of contributing to attempt to inflict upon them insinuations of a personal character against another; and I trust too just a sense of the noble mission of Agricultural Literature, ever to make use of it for the purpose of fostering merely a sordid self interest. I have heretofore stated that whatever I write on the subject of Bee culture—a subject attracting a deep and wide-spread interest in this country and in Europe—is the result of thorough trial and experience—what I know to be true—whether it agrees with bee-culture in "whitewood trees," hollow logs, etc., or not.

Instead of attempting to disprove my position, or views in reference to the advantages of having hives low and broad instead of high and narrow. Mr. Moon goes on to tell what, it is quite likely, every bee-keeper has experienced, viz., that he has had swarms do well in tall hives; and that he has found strong stocks in trees where the cavity was long and narrow. Instead of denying that a low hive induces early breeding, he says: "My opinion is that the most depends on the condition of your stocks." This is a very remarkable discovery to announce at this hour, when the constant aim of all bee-keepers, from Aristotle down, has been to keep their stocks in good condition. Of course all depends on the "condition of your stocks," and it is to have them in good condition when the honey harvest arrives that the intelligent apriarian would encourage early breeding. A swarm weak when the honey gathering season comes, is worth nothing to its owner—it will neither yield swarms nor honey; but if by early breeding that colony has been able to throw off an early swarm, both stocks will be in condition to do something at the proper time.

The importance of early breeding cannot be over estimated, and for this purpose, chiefly, I advocate low, broad hives, although they afford many other very important advantages of which I may treat hereafter.

One (young) Bee-keeper, (whose candor and intelligence are worthy very high praise) inquires (by letter) if I will be "a little more explicit in explaining how it is that a low hive induces early breeding."

I will try to make the matter plain, and show him how he may demonstrate the truth of what I state. In tall hives, then, nearly one-half of the upper portions of the combs are used for storing honey, unless the hive is broad. I spoke of a hive a foot square inside. This store comb is composed of large cells, and unfit for rearing working bees. This, then, is the permanent store comb, where the honey for the main reliance of the swarm is placed. When breeding ceases, however, in the fall, the breeding cells are filled in, and this is consumed first, and by the middle of winter, perhaps, all in the working cells will be consumed, and the bees repair to the store comb. But they will not remain clustered on the store comb—they go there to feed and return to the worker comb. The condition of the hive now is—the heat rises to the upper part and the cold crowds into the lower—the bees living between. In other words, as heat rises rapidly in cold weather, the warmest portion of the tall hive is among the store combs, and the coldest among the new-

est and best breeding comb; and the only place where the queen will lay at all in such hives, is a narrow border adjoining the store combs, where the bees cluster and can keep the egg warm enough to hatch.

In the low, broad, Dzierzon, or the Langstroth hive, the breeding comb is made to extend to the top, the stores being at the end and sides. In winter all the lower entrances are closed, ample provision being made above to pass off vapor and sweat, and every part of the hive is kept warm enough to breed with perfect safety. The queen may commence laying at the top of the combs, and as all the central combs are breeding combs, and kept sufficiently warm, she lays freely. The young are hatched, and when settled weather comes in spring the stock is strong and healthy, with force enough to expel robbers and all other enemies. The whole matter of early breeding rests upon keeping the hive warm and dry throughout, and the bees well supplied with food. Mr. Dzierzon makes his frames only five inches from top to bottom, and he, one of the most intelligent apriarians in the world, and most successful. What does your correspondent say to that? Would he present his "whitewood tree" experience against it?

If my young friend will make a tall box hive with movable frames, and put a swarm into it, he can demonstrate fully my remarks. With his low hives he will also soon discover that early breeding is the result.

I confess I was greatly surprised that any one boasting so long and large experience as your "candid" correspondent, should venture at this day, to advocate a system of management, which in the German States and among many bee-growers in this country has been relinquished for many years. The discoveries of Huber, Dzierzon, and Langstroth, of Baron von Liebold, of Berlepsch and many others, appear to be unknown to this generation.—But he is a man of great "experience."

The views of bee-keepers are undergoing many radical changes in this country, and the subject of bee culture is becoming one of peculiar interest among the rich and the poor; and as the enthusiasm spreads, speculators and money-loving and labor-hating gentlemen are trying to introduce all sorts of curios looking boxes into our apiaries, under the badge of progress and improvement. Bee-keepers should be on their guard and refuse to purchase anything new until a full trial is had.

Burr Oak, Mich., July 8, 1860.

CHAS. BETTS.

Query for Bee Men.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER—Will you or some of your numerous subscribers, give me and others a plan for a bee house large enough to accommodate thirty hives?

Yours truly,
WM. J. EDWARDS.
Niles, Michigan.

We turn over the inquiry to our correspondent, Mr. Betts, who has given all matters connected with the bee much more attention than we have. Our own experience in the matter, however, has taught us that any attempt to keep bees in a bee house, will prove unsuccessful. We firmly believe in the propriety of having each hive separate, and in such a position that it can be handled at any time if necessary. If a house or shelter is made for a series of hives, all that it ought to consist of should be a roof, with the eves projecting well over the front, and a series of shelves, not over three in number, and two feet between each, on which the hives might be placed, and affording a space of at least two feet between each hive. The rear may be closed, and a space left behind of from six to eight feet. The front might be made so that it too could be closed up during the winter. Such a structure may be made ornamental or not as the taste of the proprietor may dictate. The most expert bee keeper we know has over one hundred hives which he handles successfully altogether without any house, setting them out in the spring and taking them up in the fall, and putting them under shelter. He uses the movable comb hive of a simple oblong square form, and places over each a slanting roof made of two pieces of boards nailed together.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. D. Mann & Co., Detroit.... Sewing Machines.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.... Preston's History.
F. G. Willson, Ontario, C. W.... Horse Rakes.

FARM FOR SALE.—The owner of a magnificent farm of 210 acres, located in Macomb county, a few miles from Rochester, in this State, is desirous of selling it. The farm itself has a fine large dwelling, horse barns, large barn sheds, carriage house, piggery, orchard, and garden. It is all cleared but about 80 acres, which is in wood; is well fenced, and under first rate cultivation.—With the farm will be sold the stock and implements, which are all in good order, and comprise cattle, sheep and horses, together with the wagons, &c. used upon such an estate. The terms will be made easy.
For further particulars apply to R. F. JOHNSTONE,
Editor of the Michigan Farmer. 17-tf

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

We learn by a letter from B. W. Davis that preparations are being made at Owosso to hold a fair which will be quite creditable to that place. Six acres are to be fenced in, a carriage drive is to be made. Prof. L. R. Fisk, of the Agricultural College, is to deliver the address.

The country is being flooded with well executed counterfeit bank notes, and especially with those upon eastern banks. Hardly a paper reaches us that does not give information that some rascal has succeeded in palming off counterfeit money. And so well are these notes done, that even bank experts fail to distinguish them from the genuine.

We notice that a correspondent of the Monroe Commercial complains, and seemingly with justice, that the farmers of Monroe county do not sustain the monthly market sought to be established at Monroe city. The only stock offered at the last sale was two cows and two sheep. Whilst there were purchasers there who would have taken considerable stock if any had been offered. The question is asked, Do the farmers of Monroe raise "nothing to sell" at such fairs?

J. Jones, of Maryland, wants to know what were the results of the experiment undertaken by the Patent Office, when it sent out a commissioner to kill alligators in Florida; that the orange trees might be drenched with their blood for the purpose of killing certain insect enemies, that had injured the orange crop of that State. He also asks for the estimated value of any crop of oranges that ever grew in Florida that would justify such an expenditure. The queries are interesting, but it is probable they will "lie on the table."

Among the great events of last week, the tournament of Fire Engine companies held the first place. It was held at Battle Creek, and was very largely attended. We received a very polite invitation to be present from the committee who had charge of taking care of the representatives of the Press, and also from our friend D. B. Burnham, Esq., but a veto was put upon us by a most diabolical conspiracy that was entered into between Fever and Ague. We can't particularly discriminate as to which was the most active, but like the Irishman who was knocked down with the cart stake, and afterwards with a flail, our testimony is that "bad is the best of them."

We present a cut and description of a new, and what is claimed to be a great improvement on the horse rake. It has not yet been introduced in this State, and we therefore commend it to the attention of manufacturers. Mr. Willson has sent us one of the rakes. We have found it just what it is represented in the description, and we shall keep it here where it may be seen by those who wish to examine it. We have not yet had an opportunity to try it in the field, but next week we mean it shall be put in operation, when we will report upon it from actual trial. It is light, easily handled, looks now as though it was a most handy implement.

We call attention to the circular of the American Pomological Society, which will be found in the horticultural columns. Mr. Lyon is the delegate appointed by the State Agricultural Society to represent the pomological interests of Michigan at the great biennial meeting at Philadelphia. In almost all cases where the well grown specimens of the fruits of Michigan have been presented to the pomologists of the east, they have been surprised at their extreme excellence. We hope, therefore, that the efforts of the State Society to make known the qualities of Michigan fruit will be seconded, and that Mr. Lyon will have the opportunity of displaying specimens of the productions of this State that will make the mouths of our eastern cousins water.

The new proprietor of the Pontiac Jacksonian takes right hold of the weak point in all our newspaper business. He swears by Dr. Faust and the powers of the press, that he

sliders who have received their paper for any number of years and have never paid. Pay is bound to cut off all dead heads and backbone in advance is his motto. We like his principles, and have faith in their success. We know the whole routine of the business, and can sympathize with him fully, in his "phee-links" as he glanced over the books, and found a great majority of the subscribers in arrears from two to three years." We will wagers than any amount of these same subscribers had managed to pay in advance for some one or two eastern papers such as the *Ledger*, or the "Flag of the Union," whilst they were starving their home journal to death, which really fought their battles and attended to their interests. We have books too, only we don't look into them now! No use in looking back, while your hand is on the plow.

The movement of sheep from Michigan to Texas is still progressing. We note that Mr. Rose, lately of — county, New York, after examining a number of the flocks of Washtenaw county, purchased nearly one thousand head which are by this time more than half way on their route for the State of the Lone Star. These sheep were selected by an experienced breeder, and are nearly all of the Spanish Merino stock, which has given Washtenaw such a high reputation for fine wool. Mr. Rose also purchased and took with him a remarkably large and handsome French Merino buck, which was sold him by W. S. Beach, of Farmington. In 1857, Mr. Beach exhibited this buck at the fair of the State Society, and he was then awarded the first premium in his class. This buck was bred by Col. Brewer, of Superior, whose success as a breeder of fine woolled sheep is well known, and he was got by his celebrated French buck that in three successive clips sheared the largest amount of wool ever taken from one sheep in this State. The buck now taken to Texas by Mr. Rose sheared when a yearling 32 pounds of wool. He is a fine French Merino, and remarkably well framed, and got up.

The Michigan Farmer."

This journal, in its legitimate sphere, is not excelled by any of the numerous agricultural papers in the north-west. But it seems to us both unjust and illiberal, for its editor, week after week, under the head of "Political Events," to use his columns in aid of the so-called Democratic party. If Mr. JOHNSTONE wishes to publish a journal devoted to the divided and broken Democracy, we have not the slightest objection, that being his right. But in the *Farmer*, a journal for classes, and professedly neutral, we submit he has no such right, and to do it, is to insult the majority of his patrons. Of this feature of the *Farmer* we hear constant complaint. Only let the *Farmer* be neutral, and no cause of complaint will be heard; but if it is to be used as the organ of the *Bogus Democracy*, then let the Republicans give it a wide birth. We cannot afford to allow a political mouthpiece of the sham, pro-slavery, slave trade party, to be counted as the representative of the farmers of Michigan, of whom a vast majority are Republicans—as the editor of the *Farmer* very well knows."

The above is from the *Niles Inquirer*, a paper conducted by a very enthusiastic and zealous youthful Republican. But we think in this case he has allowed his enthusiasm to blind his judgment, and his zeal to get the better of his discretion; whilst the cool, impudent assumption with which he undertakes to dictate to us how we shall conduct our business is refreshing during this July weather, especially as it is evidence that the writer has not read the *Farmer* enough to know what he is talking about, and nearly every charge is a falsehood, whether or not deliberately uttered we don't know nor care.

We command the editor of the *Inquirer* to offer his services to King Bomba as one of his police, or as censor of the press. In Italy there is a species of little turnspit dog much used for hunting truffles, a vegetable production that grows under ground. In nosing out treason, where even the subsoil plows would be employed, the editor of the *Inquirer* shows proclivities that outvie the properties of the very best breed of the little truffle hunters, and which leave behind even the pure breed of Napoleon, the fat mongrels of Pio Nono, the ravenous curs of Naples, and the notorious blood hound of Florida. It is another evidence of the remarkable abilities of Western Michigan to furnish productions that can excell any thing of their kind. We have referred with pride to Michigan wheat, as the most valuable, to Michigan flour as the finest and whitest; our friend Gillett of Sharon has taken down the world on wool; Seely of Coldwater, with his Magna Charta, has stamped the Union at the United States Fair, Grand river plaster is the strongest, the purest and the best known; Saginaw salt is ready to compete with any thing of a like kind; and we glory in them as evidence of the great re-

sources of the State. But until Dewey smelt treason and the downfall of the Republican party in the MICHIGAN FARMER, we did not know that the State produced a race of animals so acute in the nose that even the little turnspits of the truffle hunters will have to give up to them, on account of their superior smelling abilities. Without this last best gift, all the others might not be enjoyed by the people of the State, our liberties might be lost, and our freedom endangered. "God," says a learned man, "is to be as much admired for his wisdom when we examine his most minute creations through the microscope, as when we gaze through the telescope at the wondrous worlds that roll through the empyrean at his command." We have been looking through the microscope at Dewey, and could not help exclaiming with clasped hands, after noting the infinitesimal as well as the utility of the creature! "Gloria in excelsis."

The Use of the Barometer.

During the past "catching harvest weather," we have watched with more than ordinary interest the movement of the Barometer. One of L. Woodruff's instruments hangs in our office. Its indications, we consider of the highest value to the farmer during such a season as we have had. Previous to the persistent rains which we have had continue sometimes two or three days, the mercury fell, in time to give the observer fair warning not to proceed with work that could not be cleared up or got out of the way of the coming rain.—

Again previous to clearing up, and the approach of twenty-four or forty-eight hours of dry weather; the steady continued rise of the mercury spoke with perfect clearness, that it would do to get every thing ready to go to work the moment the rain stopped, as the clear weather was sure to come steady for a time that would afford a fair opportunity to get many a broad acre of grain, or of grass, safely under cover. In general the indications of a change have been from twelve to twenty-four hours, before it was manifest, and frequently the indications were clear and distinct, when there were no ordinary signs out of doors to manifest that either rain or a clear sky was approaching. To those who have been accustomed to use the Barometer, these indications and its great utility are not uncommon, but the general run of farmers do not know that the Barometer ought to be as much of a household instrument as a family clock.

Crops in Lapeer.

Mr. H. D. Rood writes us: The spring crops look very fine; corn that was planted early never looked better; some farmers waited for the frost and planted late, and the dry weather came on, and their crop is rather small now. Barley is very promising. Spring wheat looks very fine. Fall wheat was killed considerably last winter, and the weevil is at work quite extensively, and these two causes

will tend to make the crop rather light in this neighborhood. Grass looks well on new meadows, but on old it will be light. The frosts of last year seems to have injured them so that I do not think they will recover from the effects of it until they are plowed up and resown. Wool has brought a good price in this market, from 30 to 47 cents being paid, notwithstanding the croakings of speculators and manufacturers and the majority of editors, the MICHIGAN FARMER excepted.

Editorial Courtesies.

Miss Dill, away down in Kentucky publishes "Miss Dill's Gazette," and has lately had a visit from Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, and she thus states the impressions he made upon her:

"Last week we had the honor of a visit from George D. Prentice. We were delighted, for we had more curiosity to see him than any man in America. We had been told that he was the homeliest man in the country, but we think it a great mistake. He reminds us much of the pictures we have seen of Washington Irving; and though his face is not handsome, there is something *distingué* about it that would single him out in a crowd.—One remark which he made, struck us as rather singular, coming from him. "Young America," he said, "is a young rascal; he has neither sense nor virtue."

To this the Kentucky editor with all that courtesy peculiar to the true and well bred knight of the quill, thus responds:

"Lizzie forgets to say that she very promptly agreed with us in our estimate of "Young America." She is a young woman but an old fogey. We are grateful to her for her generous and chivalric vindication of our much-wronged face. We thank her for the

discovery of the likeness between us and Washington Irving, and we doubt not that Irving's tickled ghost raps its thanks upon every table she sits down at. She doesn't think us exactly handsome, and we don't think her so, but then her soul shines through her face like light through the windows of an illuminated palace. We can see the reflection of her two eyes even now away down in the depths of our soul like the shadows of two stars in a deep well. As for her lips, we sat and gazed at them and listened to their music, until, yielding to an irresistible impulse, we (indeed, indeed we couldn't help it, dear reader) actually kissed—her sweet young sister."

Political Summary.

The Democrats of Arkansas have divided, in accordance with the separation made at Baltimore. Richard H. Johnson, the nominee of the State convention for Governor, is opposed to Henry M. Rector, as the stump candidate. The regular candidate for Congress, Dr. Mitchell, is opposed by Col. E. W. Gant, a seceding democrat.

In Missouri we note that the democrats have made separate nominations to suit the wishes of those who have preferences for Douglas and Breckenridge. Senators Green and Polk are reported to be for Breckenridge. This State has not the majorities to work upon it had in Benton's time, and the republicans are making a bold and energetic push for the supremacy there. It will not be surprising if they win this year. A full ticket, headed by James B. Gardiner for Governor, has been nominated. Mr. Blair, who so nobly resigned the seat in Congress awarded to him, has been renominated.

The *Constitution* newspaper at Washington has been purchased by the friends of Mr. Breckenridge from Mr. Bowman, the Senate printer.—It will still be the Administration paper, but politically it will be the exponent of the Breckinridge party. The editor is to be Mr. Browne, who now conducts the paper.

Mr. Schnable, an ardent Douglas man and a speaker at the Douglas demonstration at Washington, feeling himself aggrieved by an attack made upon him in the *Constitution*, went to the office and had a fight with the editor. Mr. Schnable was one of the witnesses before the Covode committee.

Speculations are rife with reference to the chances which Mr. Gwin, the present Senator from California, may have for re-election.

The Lane party seem to be defeated in Oregon. Enough Republicans and anti-administration democrats appear to have been elected to the Legislature to secure the return of two opponents to the administration in place of Senators Lane and Delazon Smith, whose time runs out with the next session of Congress. The exact returns have not yet been received from that distant State, but the reports received all go to show an overthrow of the Lane prospects at home.

William H. Seward has accepted invitations to address the republicans in Michigan and in the city of New York. When this will occur is not yet known. It is not to be expected that he will enter the canvass with all the activity of a young man, but that he will give it all the aid and countenance that can be expected by the most earnest enthusiast, is not to be doubted. There is as little doubt that all his friends will be found as active for Lincoln as they were for Taylor or Fremont in 1848 and 1856.

In Illinois there seems to be a disposition to permit the friends of Mr. Douglas to contest that State alone. No Breckenridge ticket is to be put up in that State.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals for the use of a magnetic telegraph from the west line of Missouri to San Francisco. These proposals are open till the 10th of September next.

In New Jersey the proposition to make a fusion electoral ticket meets with but little favor.—The Douglas men are opposed to it.

In New York a new Douglas paper named the *Sentinel* has made its appearance.

Marshall Isaiah Rynders is reported to have had his head cut off for refusing to oppose Mr. Douglas, and it is said that Madison Cutts, the father of Mrs. Douglas, is to be removed from his office of second comptroller at Washington.

The rumor that Illinois was to remain undivided seems to have been a "canard." The Breckinridge democrats met in convention at Springfield on the 11th instant and made nominations of their own for State officers and electors. They are as follows: Governor, Thomas M. Hope; Lieutenant Governor, Thos. Snell; Secretary of State, B. I. Burd; Auditor, Harry H. Smith; Treasurer, W. H. Cather; Electors at large, John Dougherty and Thompson Campbell. The nominations were received with much enthusiasm.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

Parties have not yet got fully into working order. The Republicans in all the States in which they claim an organization, are in good order and ready for the contest. But the other three parties are not yet fairly in the field. It is true we hear the trumpets blowing frequently, and occasionally a drum beats; but the great mass, rank and file are not in motion. The action of the Baltimore convention has so completely altered the position of those who are leaders and those who belong to three of the great parties, that it requires some deliberation to determine what movements will be most advantageous either politically or personally. In the Southern States, the separation of the ruling party into two sections has imposed upon the opposition a cautious policy. There the great opposition element formerly represented by the whigs, is now represented in a great measure by the National Unionists under the lead of Bell and Everett. In many of the Southern States this party has hardly a press to represent its interests or its opinions. In others, it has them both energetically at work, and some of them conducted by able and experienced political writers. But even there it is deemed advisable to "bide aye" until time compels the full organization of the

Breckenridge and Douglas parties. There remains nothing for the Republicans to do in most of the Southern States, except to husband what strength they have and to seize such opportunities as their opponents may give them to increase it. Up to the present week the formal acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Breckenridge had not been made. Now all the candidates have accepted, and as the canvas is ready to proceed we find men defining their position. The administration having declared itself in favor of the Breckinridge party, of course all those office holders whose sympathies and judgment are with Douglas, and have been bold enough to express their preferences, expect removal, and rumors have been spread through the newspapers that a sweeping off of heads was to be immediately expected. We do not greatly believe this, though as a matter of course some changes may be expected, as it would be the means of giving Mr. Douglas many very efficient workers whose hands are now chained up. General election occurs in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas on the first Monday in August, in Tennessee on the first Thursday in August, and in North Carolina on the second Thursday in August. These elections will be looked for with much interest, as the results will be claimed as indicating in some degree the chances of Douglas and of Breckenridge in the Southern States. Should they result favorably to Douglas, it would inspire new vigor into his partisans for the rest of the campaign. Should they result favorably to Breckenridge, it would unquestionably decide the wavering of the north, and cause more firmness amongst those who have set up his standard already. As for the Republicans, the results in these States will not affect them much in any event; unless it may be shown that owing to the division, unexpected gains are made in Missouri, and the Bell and Everett men carry Tennessee and Kentucky. In the other States it will be a contest between Douglas and Breckenridge, and a severe one, upon which will depend some important future political movements.

THE WASHINGTON RATIFICATION OF BRECKENBRIDGE.

No event has had more significance than the presence of the President of United States at the Breckinridge meeting at Washington, and the delivery of a speech by him, declaring that his heart was in the canvass. This is certainly setting a precedent which ought to be considered as a bad one and decidedly wrong. The President of the United States may have his sympathies, politically and personally, but his position should forbid him from mingling in the canvass in such way as this. We believe the good sense of the country will condemn most unequivocally this action and its consequences.

Foreign Events.

The late arrivals do not cast any new light upon the movements in Europe. Attention is being given to the extraordinary armaments which Austria is placing in Venetia and the fortresses of the celebrated quadrilateral. Little speculation is made on the subject as yet. It may be possible that when once Garibaldi attacks Naples on the mainland, the Austrian despot will seize the excuse to attempt the conquest of Victor Emmanuel again. The German does not like to let go his hold of Italy. Sicily being freed from Neapolitan tyranny, with the exception of Messina, the dictator Garibaldi is about to move his head quarters to Syracuse. This is evidently preparatory to getting ready for his expedition for the mainland. For Syracuse affords all the position he needs, and is the right point from which to set sail for the Gulf of Tarentum and Calabria. It is not worth while to expend time in reducing Messina, as that city is sure to follow the fortunes of the rest of the island, and success on the mainland will bring it down. A band of assassins have set out from Rome to attempt the murder of the liberator of Sicily.

An agent of the Sicilian government had set out for London to negotiate a loan of six millions of dollars. The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to Garibaldi requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian Kingdom. The Dictator replied that he was a great admirer of Victor Emmanuel, and he believed that annexation would be accomplished by and by with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would be under the necessity of retiring.

The Neapolitan government in the meanwhile has granted constitutional and representative institutions to the kingdom of Naples. A general amnesty is to be granted to all political offenders, and an agreement is to be made with Sardinia for the adoption of the tricolor flag, and analogous rights for Sicily with a Royal Prince as Viceroy. If the Italians accept anything from the Bourbons but flight or abdication, they are a lost community and ought to go to the dogs, or the priests, after the experience they have had.

A new Neapolitan cabinet has been made, consisting of Commander Spinelli, President of the Council; Commander Martino, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Manna, Minister of Finance; and Marshal Lestucci, Minister of War.

In spite of the concessions of the King, agitation in Naples increases. Most inflammatory proclamations had been issued by the Central Revolutionary committee, calling on the people to rise. The French Ambassador had been seriously maltreated in the streets of Naples. It was reported by members of the anti-reform party that he was beaten senseless. The Commissariate of the twelve districts of Naples were simultaneously attacked and pillaged on the 28th, the archives burned, and the agents murdered. Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege and street assemblies forbidden.

The two vessels captured under American and Sardinian colors have been released, owing to the energetic remonstrances of the representatives of those two governments.

The Prince of Wales was to sail for Canada on the 11th of July. He has accepted an invitation sent to the Queen by the President and will visit Mr. Buchanan at Washington. The invitation tendered by the city of New York has likewise been accepted, so that city will have another

round of fêtes and rejoicings.

Nothing seems to have sprung from the meeting of the sovereigns of France and Prussia at Baden. They had a talk and then separated. Prussia seems to keep the ascendancy in the German States.

The proposition to hold a conference on the Savoy question has been agreed to by England and Austria.

Literature and Art.

The July number of Emerson's edition of *All the Year Round* is received. This excellent periodical maintains its extraordinary interest and is a capital family visitor.

The most important works which Mr. Hiram Powers has now in hand at Florence, are the two statues of Jefferson and Franklin, for the Federal Government, for each of which he is to receive \$10,000. Not much progress has been made upon them, as the figures are only yet sketched in plaster. Mr. Powers has every reason to be grateful to his countrymen for the generous encouragement which he is now receiving and which he has received before.

"American Glimpses of Agriculture in Great Britain," is the title of a pamphlet by Luther H. Tucker of the *Country Gentleman*, of which he has sent us a copy. This pamphlet is a very well written and clear account of what the writer saw and learned of the methods and principles adopted by the most skillful agriculturists in England, and also of the effects of their application. The conclusions which he draws are mostly very correct, and such as an American going from the United States, well acquainted with the defects as well as the advantages of agriculture in the United States, would reasonably arrive at, whenever he made comparisons relative to the farming interests of the two countries.

It is stated that the grave of the Earl of Worcester, who was buried in the time of Henry VIII., is to be opened for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains the model of a steam engine invented by him and said to be buried with him.

Blackwood's Magazine comes to us this month with a table of contents as interesting and the articles themselves as able as ever. The story of Norman Sinclair, which forms its principal serial at the present time, is said to be written by Professor Aytoun. The volume commences with the July number, and we commend the liberal offers made by the publishers of the magazine, with one of the great British *Reviews*, to those who want something better than the mere light reading and evanescent child's pictures which adorn so many of the monthlies of the day. L. Scott & Co., N.Y., are the publishers.

General News.

The Latest Flora Temple Trot.—Two matches being made at Philadelphia between the owners of Flora Temple and George M. Patchen. Flora Temple won the first match last week, for mile heats. The second match came off on the 10th: it was two mile heats. Patchen won the first heat in 4:51%. On the second heat a false start was made, but the drivers kept on amid the shouts of an excited multitude. At the end of the heat when Patchen was about closing with Flora, his driver was saluted with a shower of clubs and brick bats, and lost the heat in 5:01. He was then withdrawn, having been sold during the match. Flora was therefore declared to have won.

The British government have notified the President of the United States that the Prince of Wales intends leaving England at an early day for Canada, and that he will proceed from Canada directly to Washington. This is the first official intimation our government has had in regard to the matter. The President has not indicated as yet what steps he will take in reference to this important event, but he will undoubtedly do all that is necessary, at least so far as he has power to do.

The agents of the Great Eastern have reduced the price of admission from \$1 to half a dollar. The consequence was that she had 6,000 visitors in a single day.

A landing of negroes has been effected at Mobile; 134 were brought by the schooner Clotilde and taken up the river. This is a practical revival of the slave trade.

In consequence of the disturbances among the Druses of Mt. Lebanon in Syria, a whole silk crop, amounting in value to ten millions of dollars, has been lost.

A woman has been taken up at Port Huron, on a charge of murdering two husbands for the sake of their property.

It is stated that 5,000 Africans have lately been landed on the coast of Cuba. We do think that the vessels of the United States navy might be more efficient in stopping this cruel and piratical trade. It is not to be supposed that our ships, our officers, or our seamen are merely impotent ornaments, that are kept up at a cost of eight or ten millions per annum, to commit blunders like that which our courts have declared the capture of the Mexican steamer to be.

Four children were poisoned in New York by drinking water out of an old ink bottle in which there was a residuum of blue ink.

The defalcation of Fowler, the late postmaster at New York, has given rise to an anomalous suit. His sureties claim that owing to the want of proper obedience to the law by the Post Office Department, they are not obliged to pay the bonds; and the opinion has been sustained in part, for the judge has decided that there is a serious charge against the Post Office Department that should go before a jury, whilst another case relative to whether the fact of concealment by the post office authorities that Fowler was a defaulter when his sureties were signed, does not absolve them from suit and execution, is also to be tried.

The celebrated Lola Montez has been inflicted with a paralytic stroke, which is so severe that she is not expected to live by her medical attendants.

A firemen's fight took place in New York on the 2d in which six men were shot.

A stable was burned in Detroit on the night of the 3d instant, and eleven horses were destroyed. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

A terrible explosion of a steam tug occurred at the custom house dock in Detroit on the evening of the 6th. Seven lives were destroyed and quite a number of people were hurt. The name of the tug was the *A. S. Field*. It is supposed that the water had been allowed to get too low in the boiler, through inattention on the part of some of the hands.

General Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Jessup.

Gavazzi, the celebrated Italian preacher, is now addressing vast audiences in Florence, and working with wonderful effect against the power and influence of the priesthood.

The owners of the celebrated race horses, Daniel Bon, Congreve and Planet, have agreed upon the articles for a race of four miles heats over the Fashion Course, New York. The entrance for each horse is \$5,000, and half forfeit if horses do not appear. The pro-

prietor of the course adds to these stakes a purse of \$5,000, making altogether a stake of \$30,000. The race is to be run on the 25th of September, if a good day, and if not, on the first fair day thereafter.

The courts have decided that the over issued stock of the New Haven Railroad Company, that was put on the market by the fraud of Robert Schuyler, is a legal claim upon the company.

The London Exhibition of 1862 is a fixed fact. The guarantee fund of \$250,000 has been raised. Arrangements for the building will be commenced at once, but it is not expected the "first stone" will be laid before July, 1861.

Kossuth was reported to be in Paris a short time ago. He has taken no open part in public affairs since the peace of Villafranca, but no one supposes that he has been inactive. His attention has been mainly directed to the state of things in Hungary. His family are in Switzerland.

A new hotel has been opened at Lexington, entitled the Cadillac House. This house is named in honor of the French commander who was first governor at Mackinaw.

An attempt is to be made to establish a monthly fair at Jonesville, in Hillsdale county.

Enoch Bartlett, the originator of the Bartlett pear, died in Massachusetts on the 26th ult., at the age of 81 years.

A new comet has appeared, which has been already round the sun, and is now on its passage toward the earth. Its nearest approach was forty-two millions of miles, on the 12th inst. This comet is a stranger, and is not the great comet of 1856, which it has been predicted was to appear this year, if nothing happened to it.

Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potent rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die with them: die foolishly too, because they are curable. *AYER'S SARSAPARILLA* cures out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expels the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible *AYER* has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls *SARSAPARILLA*.—Democritus, Waterbury, Ct.

What is a "House"?

The question as to the legal definition of a "house" was brought before the New York courts a few days since, in an application to restrain the erection of a livery stable on a lot in the Fifth Avenue. The defendant in the sale of the adjoining lots to parties who had erected upon them extensive dwelling houses, estimated at \$50,000 value each, had covenanted that upon the remaining portion not more than "two houses" should be erected, but afterwards proceeded to erect a livery stable upon the premises, averring that if the neighborhood did not want a livery stable there they could negotiate with him for the property. The purchasers, deeming the act a violation of the covenant, applied for an injunction. The Court in granting a permanent injunction held that "house," in both its ordinary and legal meaning, implies a dwelling. It is equivalent in every European language expresses more the purpose of the structure than its materials of form, except so far as they contribute to such purpose; for to the Nomad even a tent is a house. Its root in language is said to be a word indicating shelter and protection. In Latin the same word expresses house. The first definition given for it by Dr. Johnson is "a place where a man lives, a place of human abode," citing Bacon and Shakespeare as authorities; in this he is followed by the more recent work of Worcester.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted.

Men with fair business tact, with small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2,000 per annum.

W. E. BRAMAN & CO.'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.



PRICE, \$40.

The want of a simple, practicable, and reliable SEWING MACHINE.

At a reasonable price has long been keenly felt, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of this machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been great numbers of cheap machines hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the "agents" who were of no use to the people, by their worthless articles of many a hard and stolid nature, which may have almost disgusted with even the best in the class of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are really good and useful machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by monopolists and held at such extravagantly high prices as to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the

BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This, together with the flattering manner in which it has been received wherever introduced, leads us to confidently put it before you on its own merits, and though sold at a low price it will be found equal to the most expensive machines in all respects, and in the following particulars superior:

1. In its simplicity of construction and action, and constant non-liability to get out of order.

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HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Some time last summer we were induced to use your Hair Restorative and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now see our boy, as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

<h4

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and setteth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

THE LAMP AT SEA.

BY LONGFELLOW.

The night was made for cooling shade,
For silence and for sleep;
And when I was a child I laid
My hands upon my breast and prayed,
And sank to slumber deep.
Childlike as thou, I lie to night
And watch my lonely cabin light.

Each movement of the swaying lamp
Shows how the vessel reels;
And o'er her deck the billows tramp,
And all her timbers strain and cramp,
With every shock she feels;
It starts and shudders while it burns,
And in its hinged socket turns.

Now swinging slow, and slanting low,
It almost level lies.
And yet I know, while to and fro
I watch the seeming pendulum go,
With restless fall and rise,
The steady shaft is still upright,
Poising its little globe of light.

O, hand of God! O, lamp of peace!
O, promise of my soul!
Though weak and tossed, and ill at ease,
Amid the roar of smiting seas—
The ships convulsive roll—
I own, with love and tender awe,
Yon perfect type of faith and law!

A heavenly trust my spirit calms!
My soul is filled with light!
The ocean sings his solemn psalms;
The wild winds chant; I cross my palms;
Happy as if to night,
Under the cottage roof again,
I heard the soothings summer rain.

From the Country.

The week of the Fourth, everybody was getting ready to celebrate, celebrating, and recovering from the effects of celebrations, so that it was more of a holiday than business week, and finding in many instances, work impracticable, I concluded to step down among old friends and neighbors in old St. Jo, and celebrate too. The Fourth was observed in Constantine after the good old-fashioned manner. A stand was erected and seats were arranged in a beautiful grove just outside of the village, where all were to meet and listen to the immortal Declaration, and the patriotic oration prepared for the day.—Early in the morning a novel procession passed through the principal streets of the village. It was called the Mechanics' Procession, and consisted of a number of wagons on which were built platforms occupied by members of the different trades, all busy at their work as they went along. The blacksmiths made their anvil ring merrily, keeping time with the music of the band heading the train; and there were the wagon makers putting spokes in their wheels, carpenters with their tools at work, masons building brick walls, and so on through all the orders, including the shoemaker making a boots, and a brisk little tailor pressing his suit. At about ten o'clock the grand procession formed in front of the Union School house, and led off to the grove, headed by two bands of music and thirty-three little girls dressed in white and bearing flags, representing the different States of the Union. This was a beautiful sight. Then followed the mass of people from town and country, with the Mechanics' procession bringing up the rear. The Honorable John S. Barry was President of the day. The Declaration was ably read by Hon. J. Eastman Johnson, of White Pigeon, and an excellent oration delivered by S. C. Coffinbury, Esq., of Constantine. There was music by the bands and singing by the States, and the usual amount of cannon firing. In the evening there was a creditable display of fire works. The day was dry, windy, sunshiny and glorious throughout, and at its close everybody seemed to feel as if they had had a good Fourth.

The week taken together has been rainy. I have made the most of every dry day, or half day, visiting different neighborhoods, and noting with some surprise the difference between the mass of farmers here, and those in heavier timbered and rougher positions of the State. These mellow burr oak openings and garden-like prairies are not calculated to develop great energy either of the physical or mental faculties. Corn and wheat of the rankest growth are almost spontaneous to the soil, and are raised to an almost unlimited extent, year after year, with no apparent reference to the demand or supply of either the home or foreign market. Miles after miles one may pass with boundless fields of wheat and corn stretching away on either hand, but no rich pastures with fine herds of cattle feeding therein, no extensive sheep ranges sprinkled over with high bred flocks, no broad green acres of roots growing for their winter use, nothing but corn and wheat in the fields and cattle and hogs such as they

are pasturing by the road side. These are the general features as far as I have seen at present, and the mass of these farmers are not reading men. They don't want to be told anything about plowing and hoeing, they can do that as well as their fathers did, they have no occasion to learn anything else, and care as little as they know about what is going on the rest of the world. All are not so, of course, but there are enough to mark the difference very distinctly between this and other counties I have visited.

The wheat here excels any I have yet seen, in rankness of growth, heaviness of head, and extent of surface sown. Farmers are up to their eyes in it now, with cradles and reapers of every description. The frequent showers keep them in constant fear of a repetition of the harvest season of 1855, consequently every moment of sunshine is improved.

In the township of Florence I was shown some heads of what is claimed to be a new variety of wheat. It is a bearded variety, like the Mediterranean, but, unlike that, the berry is white, short, thick and plump. It is very productive, the heads being of good size and bearing from three to five kernels in each "house." The originator thinks it is a cross between the white wheat and the Mediterranean, and claims for it all the good qualities of both. He says that after a trial of five or six years he has found it perfectly insect-proof, maturing early, yielding enormously and giving a plump, pure white berry, instead of the slim, brownish red one like the Mediterranean. He has been propagating it very carefully, and thinks that by another year he will be able to supply seed to those who may wish to give it a trial. If it prove in general cultivation to possess all the good qualities claimed for it, the originator will deserve the thanks of wheat growers for thus enabling them to head the weevil and bring white wheat to market instead of the lower priced red.

I hear no complaint of midge, weevil or rust in this part of the country. If the clouds will only hold their rain long enough to give the farmers a chance to secure the crop, the harvest promises to be most abundant.

It does not seem to me that half the care is taken with fruit trees here as in other parts of the States. Most of the orchards look scraggy and shabby, with the trunks of the trees buried and smothered in clumps of suckers that have sprung up from the roots. The country is old enough to have fine fruit, and plenty of it, but many newer sections surpass it in that respect.

Among the Flowers.

Turning aside for once from the straightforward editorial path, let us take a little relaxation in this old fashioned flower garden, antiquated herbarium, made years ago, when we were a stranger in a strange land, and the blossoms here preserved came up in their seasons, greeting us with sweet smiles, like the dear remembered faces of the loved ones gone before. How sweet a thing in a strange land is a familiar flower! Here, on the first page of our rude herbarium, is an unnamed blossom, its green leaves now brown and mouldy, and its once white petals of a faded yellow hue. Early in the month of March, more than ten years ago and many hundred miles from our northern home, it was gathered and pressed on this page, and underneath it, in pencil lines now almost obliterated, these lines were written:

Children of the early spring,
March's fair and fragile daughters,
Blooming on the sloping hillsides,
Blooming by the sparkling waters;
Why so early are ye springing?
Not a wild bird yet is singing,
And no southern breeze is bringing
Perfume from the land of flowers;
Gloomy clouds are hanging o'er us,
And the chill wind pipes its chorus
Through the leafless forest bowers.
But the meadow's vernal tinge
Deepening to a richer fringe
Where the water courses play,
Is to you and me a token
That the winter's reign is broken
And the spring resumed her sway.
And ye, the first of the floral train
Have come to welcome her back again.

Next comes the anemone, a fragile looking little flower, whose brave language is,—"Your frown I defy." And here on the pencilled margin read:

Pretty anemone, springing so fairly,
Hiding the dead leaves and shading the grass,
Dainty anemone, bowing so airily;
To the light winds as they pass;
Emblems of innocence, smiling so boldly,
Even though the fickle spring greet thee but coldly
Such purity as thine only can defy
The heart chilling changes
Of life's stormy sky.
Let me like thee ever, look calmly on high,
And say to misfortune, Your frown I defy.

Then there are pages of unnamed, unnoticed flowers with only these words:

How many sweet but nameless flowers
Adorn the pathway of the spring,
And O, amid the summer bowers
How many nameless warblers sing.

Here is a stem of peach blossoms pressed and dried; their language is, "I am your captive," beneath them are these lines:

Well may smiles of triumph brighten
Lila's cheek and eyes and brow,
I who long withstood her beauty
Am her willing captive now.
Once I thought her charms as fleeting
As the blossoms on the bough,
But I found a soul beneath them—
I'm the willing captive now.

The hyacinth, faded emblem of grief, is here; the maple leaf and blossom, indicating reserve; the apple blossom, preference; the flowering almond, perfidy; the larkspur, levity; and the marigold inquietude—all sentiments passed over in silence, except the last which is turned to playful account in this way:

Mary blushed and Mary sighed,
Then a gayer look she tried;
Now she laughed aloud, and now
Frowns were gathering on her brow.
O, she was a wayward elf,
Changeable as the wind itself,
Full of mischief, noise and riot,
Never for a moment quiet.
Now you'd think her heart was breaking,
By some secret sorrow torn;
Now her ringlets gaily shaking
She would laugh your fears to scorn.
Zephyr loved and sought to win her,
Asking her heart to bless,
But the charming little sinner
Often answered "no" than "yes."
Thus she was when Flora found her
Tantalizing Zephyr so,
And at his request she bound her
Like an humble flower to grow.
Golden were her flowing tresses
When she scorned her love's caresses;
Golden now are they while she
Bows to him submissively;
He loves her as he did of old.
And calls her now his Marygold.

The pretty columbine is made an emblem of folly, for no other reason perhaps than that given here:

Since every flower that decks our land
Some thought of passion must define,
Sure something must for folly stand,
And why not thou, sweet Columbine.

The sweet-briar—poetry:

Is this the poet's emblem flower,
To all its fragrant blossoms showing,
Thus to conceal from careless eyes
The thorns within its bosom growing?

Close upon this sweet thorny sentiment and flower comes the snap-dragon, looking presumption as plain as words could speak it; and the marginal note is:

The strongest presumption I heard of this hour
Is that Miss Rustic should leave her own bower,
And, forgetting low birth and a dairymaid's duty,
Should set herself up in our town for a beauty!

Here is the trumpet honeysuckle, full to the brim with the tender and half melancholy sweetness of the thought, "I dream of thee."

Through bloom and blight
I love thee ever:
Nor death nor night
Our hearts can sever.
The vine elings close to the fallen tree,
And thou art gone, but I dream of thee.

Then comes a little nameless wilding with this greeting:

Lovely little star-like flower,
Hither brought from some wild bower,
Where a dark and distant stream is,
How I wonder what your name is!

Followed by another, quite as poetical, on the yellow wild lily, emblem of coquetry:

O sad was the day when young Walsingham met
With Susan the fair, our sweet village coquette,
For she bushed and she smiled till the poor fellow
thought.

That surely her heart by his beauty was caught;
So he offered himself, but the maid turned away,
And smiled on another that very same day;
Then the dandy felt bad, for his heart he had set
On winning fair Susan, the village coquette!

The poppy, consolation to the sick:

Light through the chamber be your tread,
With poppies bind the aching head;
The aching heart they cannot serve,
Its only rest is in the grave.

Here is the button daisy, innocence; the Guelder rose or show-ball, thoughts of Heaven; the amaranth, immortality; and the beautiful climbing cypress, emblem of mourning, with its trumpet-shaped flowers of brilliant scarlet looking as bright and fresh as on the day they were gathered.

Oh, if there be a "joy in grief,"
As mourning Ossian sweetly said,
Its emblem is the vernal sweet,
And flower that blooms above the dead.

But our bouquet is growing too large upon our hands, and too sombre in coloring to please the friends we are making it for. Let us crown it with the bright and beautiful symbol of elegance and grace, the white water lily, now in the full perfection of its summer glory, starring the blue waves of our quiet woodland lakes.

Fair art thou in thy royal charms,
Proud lily of the wave,
And blest the waters pure and bright,
That circle round thee day and night,
Thy snowy form to love.
No queen upon her azure throne,
With crown of gold and diamond zone,
And knights attending brave
Can match the purity and pride,
The grace with modesty allied,
That crowns thee, lovely water-bride,
Proud lily of the wave.

THERE is now living at Brompton, England, a woman who is presumed to be one of the most aged of her sex at this time in existence. She was born in 1744, having passed an active life as lady's maid to the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire.

THERE is no objection to broils in a house, if they emanate from the kitchen.

A Tribute to the Benevolence of Women.

On the occasion of the funeral of the lately deceased sister of Kossuth, the Hungarian who pronounced the discourse over the grave, thus sublimely and beautifully referred to the trials of the deceased, the heroic fortitude with which they were borne, and the comfort she had received from the generous friendship of one who is evidently an American woman of that highest type, which all regard with veneration and delight to honor:

"The grave has just closed over the mortal remains of one the noblest beings whom misfortune ever drove from a native land to die on a distant shore; not private misfortune, for none would have been powerful enough to detach her from the soil which gave her birth, and in which she was rooted with every fibre of her soul, but public misfortune, such over which a nation mourns, and a world sheds sympathetic tears."

"Whoever scanned the noble features of that dear deceased but for a few moments before the darkness of the grave spread its veil over them forever, observed the calm serenity which beamed from them like a living ray of consolation to the mourner, he saw that, like that other daughter of the East of whom the poet sings 'She smiled when she died.'

"And yet, alas, she died so far from the land in which the cradle of her young dreams were rocked, so far from the long-abandoned abode of her happiness, of her kindred and of her race; so far even from the grave of her tender mother, who, like her, died in exile; so far already from the time when the world echoed the glory of her family, and far yet from the certainty of having her ashes mingled with those sacred to her to be overgrown by the flowers and evergreens of the fatherland."

"And she was poor, she was homeless; she died a victim of persecution, misfortune, and overstrained exertion in the struggle with fate and in glorious efforts of benevolence, which would have sooner broken many a frame stronger than hers, but not animated by a spirit like hers."

"Was it virtue alone which made her smile when she died? Certainly virtue she possessed and displayed, in suffering such as would have been the pride of the Athenian stoic, as have never been surpassed by that of any being expiring in the faith which above all teaches resignation."

"But it was not virtue alone which cast its soothing rays over those dying features. It was virtue with the happiness of gratitude.

"For scarcely had the angel of death, months ago, laid his finger on that noble brow and marked her as his future victim, when an angel of love approached her, touched her with his staff of aid and comfort, and said: 'Noble victim, as long as fate allows thou art under my care.'

"And love was stronger than excruciating pains—more bright than the approaching shades of death were dark. The homeless exile found repose, comfort, consolation, and happiness on the couch of suffering; on the threshold of eternity she regained the full vigor of her faith in humanity, and expiring in a temple of love, she more than ever believed in a God of Mercy.

"Noblest of the friends of our deceased friend! what you and yours have done for her we know was the work of friendship, of which none was ever more deserving than she. We know that admiration of her glorious end, as you watched her at every hour of the day, and every hour of the night, made your friendship deeper and warmer than ever. But we know also that you loved her, and watched her, and cheered her so tenderly, not only because she was your dear friend—not only because you saw her dying as you knew her living, but because she was the lonely daughter of a foreign unhappy land—a gentle flower torn from its maternal bed by one of those cruel storms of fate which break empires and scatter nations—a flower doomed to wither away and die disfigured unless bedewed to the end by the tears of sympathy, and kept bright by the warm rays of love.

"Pardon, therefore, if we, whom the same blast has drifted from her land to these shores, if we now utter a few words of gratitude, and acknowledge our duty to utter them. We have wandered through many a land, many an exhausted frame has failed, and many a heart broken on the way. But many a helping hand was stretched toward the homeless; humanity is universal, and belongs to all nations and climes, but it never shone brighter than in the case now before us.

"And if woman's nature makes her the better representative of the tender virtue, we say with the wise author of the Proverbs: 'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou exceedest them all.' Allow me to say that if ever better fortune

grant us repose in freedom, in the land from which she sprang, (she of whom even this earth may be proud to embrace the grave); when tyranny will be doomed in our land by the blighting indignation of a long oppressed people, and slander and envy silenced by the verdict of a nation, and the name of Kossuth reinstated in the honors which no tyrant, no malice, can any more dispute to the memory of our Hunyady, Rakoczy, or Szecsenyi, that then the name of Manning will live in the remembrance of the daughters of Hungary, coupled forever with the name of Emilia Kosuth."

The Teeth.

FROM HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

Said Dr. Ostrander, (at the head of his profession in his own State:) "If dentistry had reached its present perfection when I was a young man, the whole tenor of my life would have been altered."

Why?

"I was addressing a young lady of great moral worth, of unusual personal attractions, and the heiress of a large fortune. She had not reached her twentieth year. In a state of repose, her face was perfectly beautiful. But when she smiled, a set of teeth were presented, so discolored, so uneven, so defective and decayed, and the breath was so offensive, that I could not possibly reconcile it to myself to be linked for life to circumstances so repulsive. The very thought of it was abhorrent to me, so I gradually withdrew my attentions, and wedded poverty with a sweet mouth."

Charity may cover a multitude of sins; and a great estate may veil as great a multitude of personal defects, to the uneducated and the vulgar, but the wealth of Cresus could not reconcile a man of culture and refinement to wed a snagg'd tooth and an odoriferous breath. In the matter of loveliness, nothing can compensate for the absence of beautiful teeth and sweet breath. Hence, parents will perform towards their children most important service by doing what they may to secure to them perfectly sound teeth, not only as an important means of preserving health, but as an invaluable aid in forming desirable alliances.

Two things are indispensable: First, from the age of four years, until marriage, have a good dentist to examine every tooth most minutely, several times a year; second, begin quite as early to impress the child with the importance of keeping the teeth clean, and how best to do it.

A child has ten teeth in each jaw; all these, and these only, are shed; generally, in healthy children, two teeth are shown at eight months, at least eight in fourteen months, and the whole twenty at two and a half years.

From five to six years of age the first permanent teeth appear; and from that time the frequent and vigilant services of a sharp-eyed dentist ought to be secured. The eye-teeth appear between the eleventh and twelfth year; at fourteen the large double-teeth present themselves, and the wisdom teeth at about twenty.

Hot and cold drinks should be avoided, particularly at the same meal.

The teeth should not be washed in cold water, especially after eating, because the contrast between it and warm or hot food is too striking, and chills them.

Each person should have two tooth brushes, one moderately stiff, to be employed the first thing in the morning; the other, which may be a morning one, which has been used for some time, should be softer, and should not be used in rubbing across the teeth much, lest it might cause the gums to recede, and thus pave the way for their falling out, but should be twisted up and down, so that each bristle may

time tends to prevent eating any thing later than supper.

The tooth-brush should always be used leisurely, for a slip or inadvertence may scale or break off a valuable tooth. Once or twice a week, the first or last brushing should be with pure white soap, thus: Wet the brush, and draw it several times across the soap, then put it in the mouth, rubbing the teeth until the mouth is full of foam, and for a minute or two employ the brush on the side of the teeth next the tongue, above and below, for it is there that tartar collects, to the eating away of the gums, and eventual falling out of the teeth. In most cases this tartar is deposited by a living creature, which is instantly destroyed by soap suds, when tobacco-juice and the strongest acids have no effect.

Charcoal, even when made of the bark of wood, is one of the most destructive of all tooth-powders. Eminent dentists agree in this; it finds its way between the teeth and the gums, and destroys both.

Almost all the tooth-powders have a strong acid of some kind, and this cleanses the teeth, but destroys their texture; this may be obviated to a great extent if, immediately after using any tooth-powder, the teeth are well brushed with soap, to antagonize any acid which may be left about them.

If the brush is used as above, powders will not be necessary more than two or three times a year; in our own case, common salt, once in two or three months, seems to have answered an excellent purpose; put on a damp brush, rubbed across and up and down the teeth. It is not advised to keep the teeth always of a pearly whiteness, for they may be cleaned so much as to be worn away. It would be a good plan for a dentist, once a year, to go over every tooth with powdered pumice-stone and a piece of soft wood. Bad teeth induce dyspepsia, from insufficient chewing of the food; they also corrupt the breath, and are frequently the causes of serious and distressing disease; while good teeth not only beautify the face, but promote health and long life; hence, special care expended on their preservation will be repaid an hundred fold in the course of a life time.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa for the Sick.

BY FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Too much is said against tea by wise people, and too much of tea is given to the sick by foolish people. When you see the natural and almost universal craving in English sick for their "tea," you cannot but feel that nature knows what she is about. But a little tea or coffee restores them quite as much as a great deal; and a great deal of tea, and especially of coffee, impairs the little power of digestion they have. Yet the nurse, because she sees how one or two cups of tea or coffee restores her patient, thinks that three or four will do twice as much. This is not the case at all; it is, however, certain that there is nothing yet discovered which is a substitute to the English patient for his cup of tea; he can take it when he can take nothing else, and he often cannot take anything else if he has it not. I should be very glad if any of the abusers of tea would point out what to give to an English patient after a sleepless night instead of tea. If you give it at five or six o'clock in the morning, he may even sometimes fall asleep after it, and get, perhaps, his only two or three hours' sleep during the twenty-four. At the same time you never should give tea or coffee to the sick, as a rule after five o'clock in the afternoon.—Sleeplessness in the early part of the night is from excitement, generally, and is increased by tea or coffee; sleeplessness which continues to the early morning is from exhaustion often, and is relieved by tea. The only English patients I have ever known refuse tea, have been typhus cases; and the first sign of their getting better was their craving again for tea. In general, the dry and dirty tongue always prefers tea to coffee, and will quite decline milk unless with tea. Coffee is a better restorative than tea, but a greater im-pairer of the digestion. Let the patient's taste decide. You will say that in case of great thirst, the patient's craving decides that it will drink a great deal of tea, and that you cannot help it. But in these cases be sure that the patient requires diluents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst; he wants a great deal of some drink, not only of tea, and the doctor will order that he is to have barley-water, or lemonade, or soda water and milk, as the case may be. Lehmann, quoted by Dr. Christison, says, that among the well and active "the infusion of an ounce of roasted coffee daily, will diminish the waste going on in the body by one-fourth," and Dr. Christison adds that

tea has the same property. Now, this is actual experiment. Lehmann weighs the man and finds the fact from his weight. It is not deducted from any "analysis" of food. All experience among the sick shows the same thing. Cocoa is often recommended to the sick in lieu of tea or coffee. But independently of the fact that English sick very generally dislike cocoa, it has quite a different effect from tea or coffee. It is an oily, starchy nut, having no nutritive power at all, but simply increasing fat. It is pure mockery of the sick, therefore, to call it a substitute for tea. For any renovating stimulus it has, you might as well offer them chestnuts instead of tea. An almost universal error among nurses is the bulk of food, and especially the drinks they offer to their patients. Suppose a patient ordered four ounces of brandy during the day, how is he to take this if you make it into four pints with diluting it? The same with tea and beef tea, with arrowroot, milk, &c. You have not increased the nourishment, you have not increased the renovating power of these articles, by increasing their bulk; you have very likely diminished both by giving the patient's digestion more to do; and most likely of all, the patient will leave half what he has been ordered to take, because he could not swallow the bulk with which you have been pleased to invent it. It requires very nice observation and care (and meets with hardly any) to determine what will not be too thick or too strong for the patient to take, while giving him no more than the bulk which he is able to swallow.

Poisonous Playthings—Caution to Parents.

The Journal de Medicine of Brussels publishes the following case, which we trust will be both a caution to parents and recommendation to manufacturers not to use poisonous ingredients in painting children's toys. M. Dumont, an apothecary at Boussu, relates that a short time ago a child, six months old, was brought to him in an appalling state, writhing with pain, and uttering the most agonizing shrieks. Perceiving that the lips of the child were soiled with a white substance, he wiped off some of it with his finger, and by a chemical test ascertained it to be white lead, or cerussa, which is extensively used for white paint, and, as is well known, causes the terrible disorder called the painters' colic. The child had been sucking the head of a doll, which still hung from its neck, and had consequently swallowed a large quantity for its age of this deleterious substance. Purgatives and opiates were immediately administered, and after a short time the little patient recovered. Minium is used for red paint, while green and yellow are sometimes derived from arsenical preparations, which owing to their cheapness, are also used for painting the coarser sort of children's toys.

Household Varieties.

"I do wish that I could be cured of lying in bed so late in the morning," said a lazy husband, lounging on a pillow. "Well, I'll try the water cure," said his wife, pouring a bucketful on him.

It is common to speak of those whom a flirt has jilted as her victims. This is a grave error; her real victim is the man she accepts.

We know some men who, when they are perplexed in argument, get out just as poor debtors sometimes get out of jail: they swear out.

Don't give me any more emetics," said Pat to his physician; "they do me no good; I have taken two already, and neither of them would stay upon my stomach."

A correspondent writes the Boston Journal that in the town of Pittsfield, Vt., east of and near the Green Mountains, a singing school was in progress last Saturday evening in a school house. A thunder shower arose and passed over the house. A discharge of electricity came down the chimney and passed through the hand of a young man who was sitting near the chimney, with his hand stretched out towards it on the back of a seat. The ladies' hoops were all struck by the fluid, stripped of all their windings, clasps broken, the hoops bent into all sorts of shapes, dresses scorched, and some set on fire, and wonderful to relate, no one was injured but the young man. This suggested the new and important idea of ladies dropping their hoops on the near approach of a violent thunder storm.

Miss Evans, the author of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss," is at present visiting Florence, Italy. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from that place, May 31st, thus describes her:

"She would be called 'ugly' by thoughtless persons, but the more discriminating pronounce her intelligent and interesting in appearance. Miss E. is a woman of forty probably, tall in stature, large in build, of fair complexion, golden hair, fine teeth, light eyes, long nose, and the face is altogether long. In the heaviness of jaw and highness of cheek-bones she greatly resembles a German. The expression of her face is gentle and amiable, while her manner is particularly timid and retiring. In conversation she is said to stamp herself as a woman of uncommon talents, without assuming the least pretension in accent or gesture. Such outwardly is the authoress of 'Adam Bede.'"

French Compotes.
A compote is a tart or pie with but one, the under crust, and the following is a recipe for them from the highest French authority:

Take half a pound of flour, six ounces of butter, and a little powdered loaf sugar, rub and mix them thoroughly with an egg, well beaten. Roll the paste thus made into a thin crust, and then take hoops of tin about three inches in diameter and one inch deep; place the crust in these, as when making a common tart, making the side of the same thickness as the bottom. The tin hoops with the paste in them should be placed in an oven on a broad sheet of tin till the crust is half baked. The fruit should be half stewed with sugar, and should then be filled into the crust; sprinkle some powdered sugar over the fruit and then set the whole in the oven until it is fully baked. In this way the fine aroma of the fruit pervades the whole and it is fully preserved, which is not the case when prepared otherwise.

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90 Woodward Avenue,
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THE MARKETS.**Breadstuffs.**

The whole market in breadstuffs is waiting now for the incoming crop, and as this crop is pretty certain to be a good one, there is no disposition to speculate just now among dealers. At New York, the scarcity and high rates of freights have checked the export demand, as the prices on the other side leave but very little margin. The New York rates for wheat at the present time is about \$1.00 for good samples of white Michigan. This allows the buyer here to pay about \$1.25, and from \$1.20 to \$1.25 is the rate which has been paid for wheat. Very little has been offered here, or probably will be offered now till the new wheat begins to come in.

Mill feed seems to decline, and bran is not worth over \$0.00 per ton, middlings range from \$1.00 to \$1.25.

The market for old potatoes is almost over. The new crop is making its appearance very freely.

Butter seems to keep steady at low rates, and there seems little prospect that it will advance in price.

The quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour	\$ 5.50@ 5.75
Superfine flour	4.75@ 5.25
White wheat, extra	1.20@ 1.25
White wheat, No. 1	1.16@ 1.20
Red wheat, No. 1	1.05@ 1.10
Corn in the street, bush	0.40@ 0.45
Corn in store, bush	0.40@ 0.45
Oats, bush	0.38@ 0.35
Rye, bush	0.70@ 0.72
Bran, 1/2 cwt.	1.20@ 1.30
Corn meal, 1/2 cwt.	1.00@ 1.06
Bran, 1/2 ton	9.00@
Coarse meal, 1/2 ton	14.00@ 16.00
Butter, fresh roll	0.12@
Butter, in firkin per lb.	0.7@ 0.08
Eggs, 1/2 doz.	0.09@ 0.10
Potatoes, Meshanocks 1/2 bush	0.07@ 0.08
Common sorts 1/2 bush	0.06@ 0.07
Beans, 1/2 bush	4.00@ 5.00
Apples, green, best quality	0.08@ 0.10
2d quality, 1/2 bush	2.25@ 2.50
Clover seed, 1/2 bush of 50 lbs.	4.00@ 4.25
Timothy seed, per bush	3.50@
Hay, timothy	6.00@ 8.00
Hay, marsh, 1/2 ton	5.00@ 6.00

Livestock, &c.

At Smith's we note this week some very fat cattle which he purchased lately. They would rank anywhere as premium beef. These cattle were bought at \$25 per head. These sheep were not more than ordinary mutton. A few good hogs, dressed, brought \$6.50 per cwt. As for calves they are all prices according to quality and size. But the regular butchers do not deal in them largely.

At New York and Albany, we note a very decided improvement in prices this week. Nearly or quite half a cent of advance on all grades. Whether this rise is permanent or not, we cannot yet say, but it will unquestionably have the effect of causing many who have been holding back to rush their stock forward, and we should not be surprised to hear of a decline next week. The Tribune seems to think that the low state of the market has been considered a good opportunity for the brokers who held a large number of cattle to make a strike, and this is very likely. But these operations would not indicate a reliable advance, or one on which it would be safe to say that the market had gone up and was likely to pay drovers better. We think, however, that so many having been worked off, next week's market may prove a good one. We note a sale of Michigan cattle at Albany, of 18 head, averaging 1,880 lbs at \$4.80 per cwt, live weight, or about \$80 per head. Take off a cent per lb for expenses and commissions, and the cattle ought to have brought only from \$60 to \$55 per head here. The Albany market prices are quoted as follows:

Premium	5
Extra	4.5@4.75
First quality	3.5@4
Second do	3.5@3.75
Third do	2.5@2.75

Wool.

The market for wool in this city like that in other places has dropped off, and only a few driblets are picked up. Farmers who have not sold their wool are too busy now making hay while the sun shines to make much show in market. We leave our quotations just as they were; there being no alteration in the rates for the several grades:

Full blood Merino fleece	45@48
2/3 blood Merino	40@42
1/2 & 1/2 blood Merino	36@40
Common coarse fleeces	25@28

Walter Brown in his circular gives the following as:

Prices Current of Wool at New York July 1, 1860—Choice selected Saxon fleece, 55@58c; Saxon fleece, 52@55c; Full-blood Merino fleece, 48@50; half and three-quarter-blood Common fleece, 38@36c; Canada fleece, 30@32c.

Domestic Pulled.—New York City extra pulled, 40@42c; New York City super pulled, 36@38c; New York City No. 1 pulled, 30@32c; Choctaw County Pickleback pulled, 50@53c; Country extra pulled, 44@46c; Country super pulled, 38@40c; Country No. 1 pulled, 30@32c; Country Lambs pulled, 35@38c; Canada pulled, 28@28c.

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